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THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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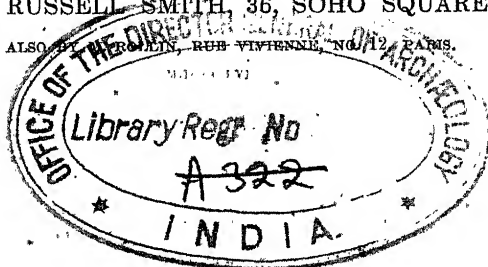
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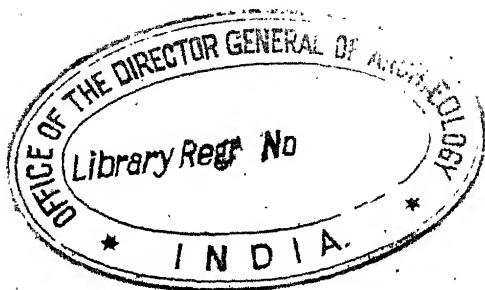
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TO
C. A. HOLMBOE,
PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE,
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA,
AS A PRACTICAL NUMISMATIST,
THIS,
OUR EIGHTEENTH VOLUME,
IS
INSCRIBED.



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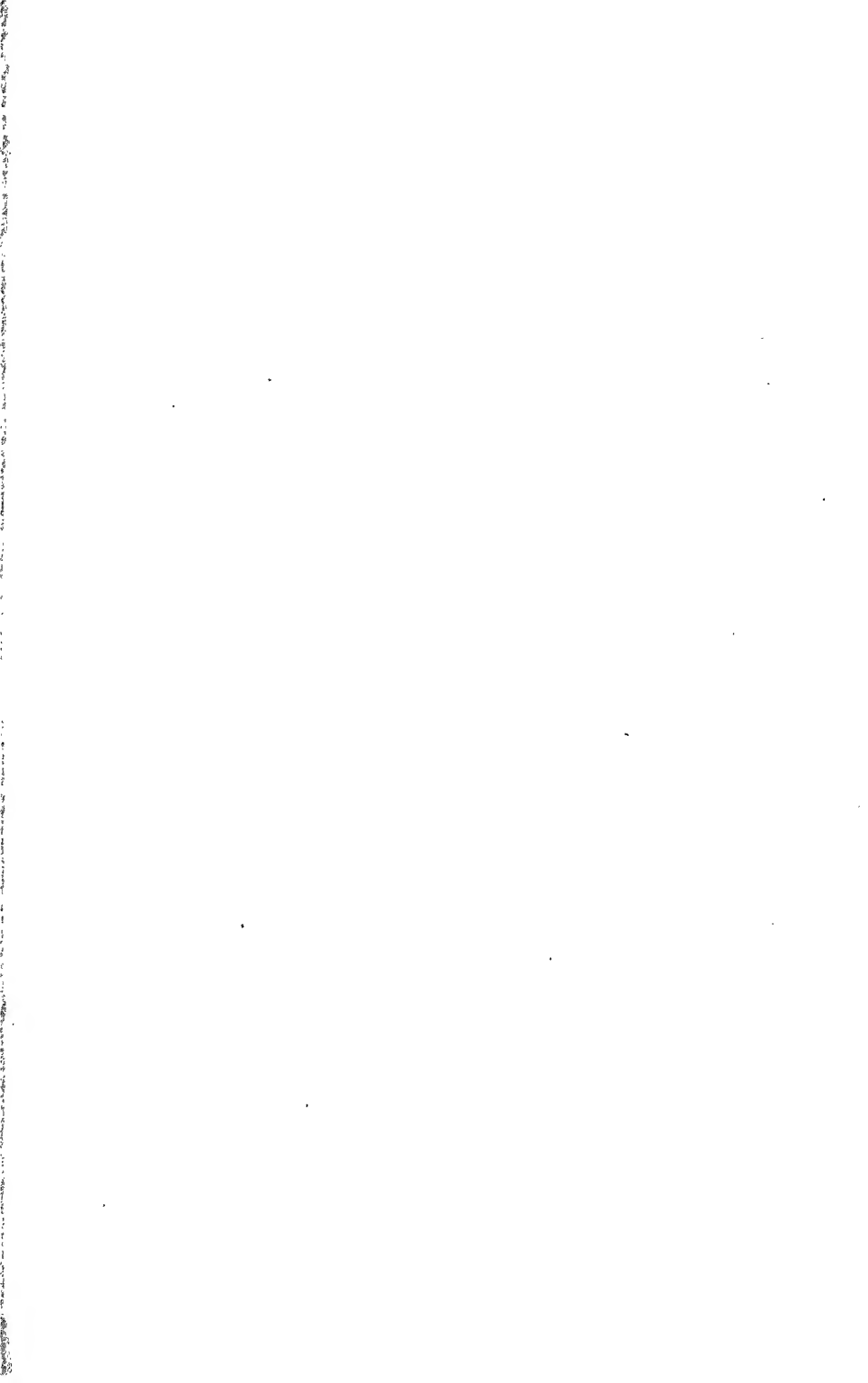
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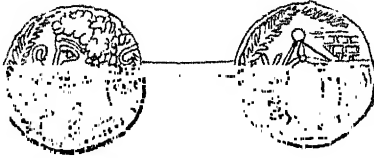


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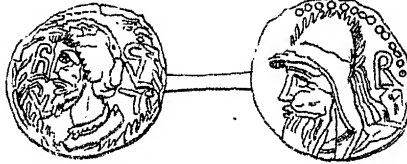
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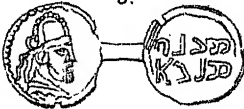
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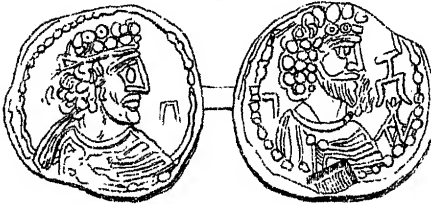
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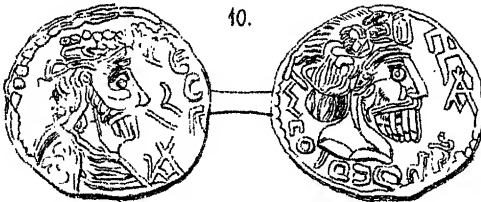


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MESOPOTAMIAN COINS.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

NOTICE OF SOME REGAL COINS OF MESOPOTAMIA.

It is now many years since Dr. Combe discovered in the rich collection of Dr. Hunter two coins hitherto unknown, bearing legends which appeared to him to be Palmyrene. Woide agreed with him, and published them in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 130, accompanied by a short Latin letter explaining the first only of the coins, according to the readings of Dr. Combe. Unfortunately, however, Dr. Combe's readings are vitiated by the circumstance, that he held the coin in the wrong direction, and read the legends upside down. The second coin is also inverted in the engraving.

No particular attention appears to have been bestowed on this letter, and the coins have remained, so far as I have been able to find, unnoticed by numismatists. An exception must indeed be made as regards the latter, Sestini having mentioned similar coins, but without referring to the engraving in the *Archæologia*, which he seems not to have known.¹

¹ *Descriptio numorum veterum*, 1797, p. 553.

Some time ago, while examining the Mesopotamian and Sub-Parthian coins preserved in the British Museum, I noticed two coins similar to the first of those given by Woide. I shortly afterwards observed a coin, as yet unpublished, on one side of which was seen the same head, which occurs on No. 1 of Woide, accompanied by the same legend; on the other, the head of a Parthian king. Such an appearance was well calculated to excite my curiosity, and having, by the kindness of Mr. Burgon, received impressions of these and other coins, I attempted to decipher them. In this I have succeeded, so far at least as relates to the attribution of the coins. In order to fill up the plate, I have caused to be engraved several uncertain coins from the same collection, for the opportunity of obtaining casts of which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Poole. Although I am unable to clear up the difficulties connected with their attribution, others may be more successful. The engravings have been executed under my inspection, from wax impressions or sulphur casts, and I can vouch for their fidelity.

The first of these coins, No. 1, is that first engraved by Woide. It has on obverse—

Obv.—Bare male head, with hair arranged in short curls, and with a short beard, to left. Before the head a word of four letters; behind, a word of three only. A garland surrounds the whole.

Rev.—A side view of a distyle temple. On the front, a star of three rays, two horizontal, one perpendicular. Within the temple, a large square object, apparently placed on a table.² The legend here also is

² On No. 3, from the Hunterian Museum, the square object is evidently a shrine with folding doors, each divided into two compartments. This may be indistinctly seen on the plate,

composed of two words, one of four letters, one of three. Æ. 4 . . 2 British Museum, 2 Hunter Museum.

On one of the Hunterian coins, for an impression of which, as well as of the second coin engraved, but not described, by Woide, I have to thank Professor Ramsay of Glasgow: the reverse legend is so arranged that we must read from the outside, turning the coin, although on the obverse the legend is arranged as on the coin No. 1, so as to be read at one view. One of the Museum coins, on the contrary, arranges the reverse legend in the same way as the obverse one, in two parallel lines to be read at one view, appearing thus to reverse the arrangement of the words.

The next coin, No. 2, has precisely the same obverse, on a somewhat larger scale.

Rev.—Bust to left of a Parthian king, with a conical cap, apparently set with rays. Behind the head, B.
Æ. 5 British Museum.

The head upon this coin bears a very strong resemblance to that found upon the very curious coin explained by Mr. Thomas.³ This coin has been classed to Arsaces XXVII. Vologeses III., and it certainly resembles very much the portrait found on the tetradrachms known to belong to that sovereign.⁴ It will be seen, however, that the head upon the coin I describe above can only be

but is not well marked on the coin itself. I only ascertained this after the plate was engraved.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII., p. 97.

⁴ Lindsay, Plate 6, No. 29; or Pellerin, Troisième Supplement, Plate 1, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

that of Arsaces XXVI., Vologeses II., who reigned from 121 to 148, A.D. This may seem to render somewhat uncertain the attribution of the other coin, from the great resemblance between them.⁵ I leave this question, however, undecided, sufficient materials perhaps not as yet existing for its solution. In attempting the decipherment of the legends occurring on this and on other coins of Mesopotamia, I naturally turned my attention towards the old Syrian alphabets. These I may proceed to mention as follows: There are several varieties of the so-called Palmyrene, but which should be rather called old Syriac, as found with but slight modifications in different districts of Syria. The ordinary, or true Palmyrene, will be found in the 48th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, as explained by Swinton: the alphabet may be consulted in the Monumenta Phœnicia of Gesenius, Tab. 5. A modification of this alphabet occurs on a stone from Teive, or Teibe, which I suppose is the El-teyibeh laid down in the maps as N.E. from Tadmor. The stone having been brought to England, we have what may be supposed an authentic copy by Swinton in the 56th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, p. 4. Two bas-reliefs preserved in the Vatican, which have been often published, but perhaps with the greatest care by M. Lajard,⁶ in the 20th volume of the Memoires de l'Academie des Belles Lettres, 1854, pl. ii. and iii., furnish another modifi-

⁵ Thomas, *loc. cit.*, Plate, No. 1. Pellerin, *loc. cit.*, No. 13.

⁶ Lajard, *Memoire sur la culte du Cypres*. Mem. Acad. B. L., vol. xx., 1854. The first, or that of Claudius Felix, is engraved on Plates i. ii., and explained at p. 16. The second, that consecrated to Aglibol and Malachbel, is engraved on Plate iii., and explained at p. 46; both are deciphered by the Duke de Luynes.








cation of the Syriac alphabet. Next, I may mention the *Estranghelo*, or old Syriac alphabet, which I quote from the work of Klaproth *Aperçu sur l'origine des Écritures diverses*. The Hierosolymitan and Nestorian alphabets are also to be found in Klaproth. The Sabæan is to be found there, or in a paper by Norberg, in the 3rd volume of the *Commentationes Gottingenses*. I have not attempted to arrange these alphabets according to their respective antiquity, or I should have sooner mentioned the Aramæan alphabet, as found on the Carpentras stone, or on some fragments of papyrus, given by Gesenius, whose alphabet will be found on tab. 4 of the work already mentioned. Almost all these alphabets may be found to the greatest advantage in the work of Kopp, *Bilder und Schriften*, vol. ii. In particular, his account of the Sabæan is to be preferred to that of Norberg. The various forms of the Semitic alphabet are given in a comparative alphabet, p. 377, *seq.*

The sheets containing the alphabets of the Vienna Press also contain several of the alphabets to which I have occasion to refer, as does the "Alphabete" of Ballhorn. The Rabbinical or cursive Hebrew alphabets deserve also to be taken into any general comparison, since, as they are cursive modifications of the ordinary Hebrew, which is nothing but a carefully and elaborately written Palmyrene character, it is natural that these alphabets should, as they often do, return to the original type, and show us how other modifications have arisen.⁷

⁷ Several of the alphabets to which I have referred may be more conveniently, perhaps, consulted in the Plate to be found in Chevalier Bunsen's recent valuable work, *The Philosophy of Universal History*, i. 254. My decipherments were completed

The first letter 𐤁 of the legend I propose to explain, need only be compared with the Sabæan or Estranghelo


before the publication of Bunsen's work; I can now refer to a form of 𐤁, identical with that found upon the coins, as found in the Chaldee inscription from Abu-Shadhr, explained by Professor Dietrich, in the second volume of the work just mentioned, p. 361, seq. The 𐤁 of this alphabet also agrees with that of the coins. In the rest of the signs, this alphabet comes nearer the Sabæan, as it appears to me. A comparison, indeed, with the various alphabets at my command, seems to me to show that this alphabet cannot be so old as Professor Dietrich supposes. It must, as it seems to me, be later than the characters found on the coins which I describe, whose date can be fixed to 139, A.D. These letters are still unconnected, while the Abu-Shadhr are very generally connected, just as the Sabæan letters are, and to my eyes, have by no means a distant resemblance to them. Compare the legend of No. 8 of Ibilna, where the 𐤁 is connected with the 𐤂, but where no other connection exists as yet. This coin can hardly be much earlier than 200 A.D. The 𐤁 of the Abu-Shadhr inscriptions is already bent down below the line, precisely as in the modern Syriac, while in Chaldaeo-Pehlvi legends of the later Parthian drachms, and of the Haji-abad inscription, it ranges with the other letters, as in the Estranghelo. It is usually said that the Sabæans express 𐤁 and 𐤂 by the same letter; Kopp, however, shows that *theoretically* they have both letters, though *practically* they confound them. This is precisely what occurs in the Abu-Shadhr inscription. From these and other circumstances, I have satisfied myself that the Abu-Shadhr inscription cannot possibly be of the ante-Christian period, as Professor Dietrich concludes by supposing. It is to me evidently later than the coins of Val of Edessa, A.D. 139, while it *may* be later than the Parthian period. Much later, if at all, it can hardly be; and we must remember in comparisons to allow for difference of locality. The connected letters, and the form of the *g*, compel me, however, to place it, as the earliest date which appears possible, in the third century after Christ. Professor Dietrich, indeed, was at first disposed to place it, from a comparison with the various Palmyrene inscriptions, in one of the first post-Christian centuries, although he afterwards conjectured for it a greater antiquity. I must say, however, with him: "Let us hope for more specimens," as then only will it be possible to form a correct opinion. I should remark, that I speak merely from a consideration of the paleography of the inscription; I am

M,  or with that found on the second Vatican bas-relief, to establish its power as M. It will be seen indeed to bear no slight resemblance to the Hebrew . I have already pointed out⁸ how a form of , almost identical with , which is found in the legends occurring on certain of the latest of the Parthian drachms, has arisen from the Phœnician form , which is found on other specimens, and in the Parthian or Chaldæo-Pehlvi text of the Sassanian inscriptions, the transverse line gradually ceasing to be prolonged upwards, so as at last no longer to cut the horizontal line, but to proceed downwards from it. The prolongation of this line in the letter under examination would convert it into an unequivocal Phœnician M. The Palmyrene forms vary but little. In accordance with what I have mentioned as to the cursive Hebrew, I may compare the second form of the Rabbinical M,  in the Vienna alphabets, or in Ballhorn. The Sassanian, as well as the modern Syriac M, are simply the Phœnician letter written in one stroke, and closed below. The Phœnician form from which have arisen these letters, is, however, as I think, comparatively modern. The original form is to be found in those inscriptions on weights from Nimrud, published by Mr. Layard,⁹ whose explanation we expect from Mr. Norris. The form  which occurs in them is also found in the Archaic Greek alphabet, from which we may conclude it to be a very old Phœnician form.¹⁰ I justify

unable to enter upon the linguistic reasons for considering it as earlier, but I doubt their conclusiveness.

⁸ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVII.

⁹ Nineveh and Babylon, 1853, p. 601.

¹⁰ I notice that Gesenius (*Monumenta*, p. 36) considers this as a more recent form of , and the ordinary Phœnician as the most ancient. I rely, however, upon the Archaic Greek, and the


this conclusion by recalling the fact, that our oldest Greek inscriptions are of greater antiquity than any Phœnician inscriptions known, the natural inference from which is, that we may derive from the archaic Greek an older Phœnician alphabet than from the Phœnician inscriptions themselves. This inference is perfectly borne out by these inscriptions, which are either Phœnician, or, as I rather believe, the cursive Assyrian, from which the Phœnicians derived their alphabet, and whose letters agree, to a considerable extent, with the archaic Greek.

The second letter, 𐤂, has precisely the Sabæan form of 𐤁. Although in most of the old Syriac or Palmyrene alphabets the 𐤂 is a well-marked letter, resembling the Hebrew form; it assumes, in the first Vatican bas-relief, precisely the form found on this coin, and the Estranghelo and modern Syriac alphabets correspond.

The third letter, 𐤃, resembles the Estranghelo and the Hebrew 𐤅. The Chaldee Pehlvi form, as seen in the inscription of Haji-abad, corresponds very nearly.

The fourth letter, 𐤄, is to be compared with the Estranghelo form, 𐤅, the only analogy I know, as in all the other old Syriac alphabets the A corresponds almost exactly in form to the Hebrew 𐤀. Its position at the end of the word, the first three letters of which are shown to be מלך *m, l, k*, shows that it can only be 𐤀. We thus obtain the usual title *malka*, מלכה *king*, the only word admissible. It is not difficult to see how such a character as that before us could be formed from the Hebrew 𐤀, or the similar Palmyrene letter from which the Hebrew one originated. The form of the Aramæan 𐤀, as seen on the

weight-inscriptions, and do not hesitate to differ even from *his* authority on this point.

Turin papyrus in Geseuius, tab.4, shows how easily the letter before us is to be derived from the Palmyrene. I may quote also a Palmyrene form , which might easily pass into such a letter as the present;¹¹ the German Raschi A of the Vienna sheets has a form *n*, the analogy of which with the present letter is evident.

Having thus ascertained the word before the head to contain the regal title, I proceed to the second word. This consists of three letters only, the second and third of which have been ascertained to be *a*, *l*.

The first letter, *ṭ*, is precisely the *v*, *ṭ*, of the first Vatican bas-relief, as well as of the Aramæan inscription of the Carpentras stone. This letter varies in the Palmyrene inscriptions; in the second Vatican bas-relief, while the letter remains straight, the upper curve becomes an angle, *7*; while in the inscriptions from Palmyra, as well as in the Sassanian alphabet, the curve being retained, the stem is bent in the contrary direction, so that at last the letter is precisely reproduced by the figure 2. A form *?*, half way between the letter on the coin before us and the Sassanian form, is found on the very curious Latin and Palmyrene inscription discovered some years ago in Africa.¹²

Having thus given my reasons for the reading of every letter separately, I think myself authorised to transcribe the legend as—

מלכא ואל



Malka Val. King Val.

and ascribe the coins to *Val*, son of *Sahrū*, who is recorded

¹¹ See the second line of the Palmyrene inscription given by Köpp (Bilder und Schriften, vol. ii. 133).

¹² Revue Archeologique, vol. iv. p. 732. De Luynes.

by Dionysius of Telmahar to have reigned over Edessa for two years, 139—140, A.D.¹³ I will afterwards relate so much as is known respecting him, or rather respecting the period at which he reigned, as his personal history is restricted to the facts already mentioned.

The coin No. 1 has also on reverse a legend, of which I am unable to give an explanation. The first word, that of four letters, contains, however, three which we already know, -אל *ala*. By comparing the unknown letter  with the Hierosolymitan *He m*, or with that of the Estranghelo alphabet , it is evident that this letter is the Hebrew ה, and that the word is the Chaldee אלהא *God*. I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the reading of the other word. The first letter resembles the M already ascertained, but in the allied alphabets מ and ך come very near to מ in form, and this letter might correspond to any of the three. The second reproduces the Hebrew ח, and may possibly have the same power. The third corresponds exactly to some forms of the Palmyrene ח, and is very near the Aramæan. I hesitate to give it this power, however, from having found a different letter in the first word, to which I can assign no other power. However, as the reading of the reverse is by no means necessary to the attribution of the coins, my present object, I willingly abandon the reverse to the researches of Orientalists.

The diligence of Bayer has exhausted the materials for a history of Edessa; and the subject has been accordingly almost neglected since his time. Wise, indeed, has given a judicious summary in his Letter to Masson,¹⁴ but his re-

¹³ Bayer, *Historia Osrhoena et Edessena* (4to St. Petersburg, 1734), p. 157.

¹⁴ *Epistola de nummo Abgari regis*, p. 299—310 of his *Nummorum Bodleianorum Catalogus*, 1750.

marks do not touch the period of the coins which I have published. M. Saint Martin has left the commencement of a history of Edessa in his *Fragments d'une histoire des Arsacides*, but he unfortunately stops just before the period in question.¹⁵

I propose to commence the following sketch rather earlier than might be thought absolutely necessary, as I find in no English book any account of the period. I draw from Bayer all my materials, some only of which I have been able to consult in the original.

I commence with the first campaign of Trajan in the East; in the year 113, A.D., that prince was at Antioch, making preparations for the approaching campaign against Armenia and Parthia. The king of Edessa, named by Dion Cassius *Ἀβγαρος* or *Ἀγβαρος*,¹⁶ fearing equally the Romans and the Parthians, did not declare himself for either party. He temporized for some time, and though summoned by Trajan to his presence, declined to attend him, on the plea of illness, but sent him numerous presents, and as his substitute his son Arbandes. The youth ingratiated himself with Trajan, and thereby succeeded in averting from his father the displeasure of the emperor. Some time after, however, Trajan, at the head of his army, directed his march towards Edessa, and Ab-

¹⁵ Vol. i., p. 104—162.

¹⁶ These kings are called by various names in the Greek and Roman historians: *Augarus*, *Abgarus*, *Agbarus*, or *Akbarus*, are indifferently used. *ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ*, however, always appears on the coins, and should be preferred. Bayer, indeed, gives one coin (Plate vii. 4), on which, instead of the Γ we see the K not unfrequently used on the Edessene coins, which wants the lower oblique stroke thus, *Ʒ*. The legend of this coin might thus be read *ΑΒΚΑΡΟΣ*, but it may be a mere slip of the engraver, from the resemblance of the letters Γ and Ʒ.

garus could no longer temporize. Persuaded by his son, he went out to meet Trajan, before his entrance into the town, and offered him numerous presents as tokens of his submission. Trajan, however, refused to accept the presents, but not altogether to slight the offers of Abgarus, he accepted three cuirasses. We learn from a passage of Suidas, that Abgarus took the opportunity of getting rid of a troublesome neighbour, by inducing, and *perhaps* guiding, Trajan to the attack of Anthemusia. Bayer says, "auctore et duce Abgaro," which has probably led M. Saint Martin to state, that Abgarus not only persuaded Trajan to attack Anthemusia, but accompanied him. There is, however, no warrant for this in the words of Suidas.¹⁷

According to the chronicle of Dionysius of Telmahar, this sovereign was called, not *Augaros*, as in Dion Cassius, but *Mannus son of Ajazeth*. Dionysius states, that he reigned sixteen years and eight months; and the calculation of Bayer places the commencement of his reign in August, A.D. 99, the end in April, 116, A.D.¹⁸ The difference of names between the native and the Greek historian is of no consequence, as it recurs in all periods of the history of Edessa. The reason is probably, as Moses of Khorene expressly says, that *Abgarus* is a title, and not a name. He declares that the word is really the Armenian *Avagair*, which he translates, *Primarius et summus vir*.¹⁹ This is certainly more probable than the idea of Wise,

¹⁷ Ὁ δὲ Τραϊανὸς ἐξελαύνει ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀνδεμουσίαν γῆν ἐπὶ ταύτην γὰρ καὶ Ἀγβαροῦ ὑφηγεῖτο ἵέναι. Trajan advanced into the district Anthemusias; Abgarus, indeed, had induced him to proceed thither.—Suidas, sub voce, Ὑφηγήσονται.

¹⁸ Bayer, pp. 149, 153.

¹⁹ Bayer, p. 74. Moses Chorenensis—London edition, p. 165.

that the name Abgarus has been formed by metathesis, and the change of the surd *k* into the sonant *g*, from the Arabic أكبر *the greatest*.²⁰

We have no further accounts of this prince, although a passage of Dion Cassius, respecting a prince of the name of Mannus, elsewhere called a phylarch of the frontiers of Arabia, who sent troops to the assistance of Mebarsapes, king of Adiabene, against the Romans, has been by Bayer considered to refer to him.²¹ The objection is obvious, that Dion Cassius gives the name of Augaros to the prince of Edessa, and would not elsewhere have called him Mannus, while we see no reason for such a proceeding on the part of this sovereign. I would prefer to suppose with M. Saint Martin, that the phylarch Mannus was more probably the prince of Atra, whom we know to have been hostile to the Romans.

We have seen, that, according to the calculations of Bayer, this prince must have died about April, 116, A.D.

It is not possible to fix the precise period when Trajan

²⁰ Wise, p. 309, Note 1. Bayer had already, p. 74, mentioned, but rejected this derivation.

²¹ Bayer, p. 150. M. Saint-Martin at first considered this passage to refer to some other dynast (Mesène et Characène, p. 242), whom he conjectures, with some plausibility, to be the prince of Atra, a neighbouring town, now *El Hadhr*, famous by its resistance against both Trajan and Severus. This is very possible, but whether it is the case or not, I believe that the Mannus who assisted Mebarsapes of Adiabene against the Romans, is the Mannus who had sent an embassy to Trajan, professing his good will, but deferring any proof of it; and I think that this latter cannot be identified with the prince of Edessa mentioned by Dion. M. Saint-Martin, in his later work, had modified his opinions so far as to consider the passage as referring to the prince, son of the Augaros of Dion, called by that writer Arbandes, but who is known from Dionysius really to have borne, or assumed, the name Mannus, that of his father also. I do not consider this so probable, however, as his first idea.

declared Edessa to form part of the Roman province of Mesopotamia. The reduction of the rest of Mesopotamia may be certainly placed in the year 115, A.D., but no mention is made in this year of any conquest of Edessa. As, however, Edessa is expressly stated to have revolted from Trajan, and as this occurred in the year 116, A.D., probably when that year was far advanced, we may suppose, that on the death of the old king, Trajan took advantage of the opportunity of declaring Edessa part of the Roman dominions. Bayer, p. 153, has conjectured that Mannus was crowned by Trajan, but revolted from him. This is based on a passage of Suidas, which seems to say, that Mannus broke faith with the emperor in spite of the alliance concluded between them. No reason is assigned for such conduct, however; and on consulting Bernhardt's edition of Suidas, I found, to my surprise, a very different text, ascribing to the emperor the want of faith, and breach of the treaties concluded between them.²² I

²² 'Ο δὲ παρὰ Μάννου ἀπεχώρησε, δεξιὰς τε παραβὰς, ἥς Βασιλεῖ ἔδωκε, καὶ ὄρκους πατήσας, οὓς ὤμοσε. (*Suidas*, s. v., Δεξιός). *But he departed from Mannus, breaking faith with the king, and violating the oaths which he had made.* Bayer gives περὶ for παρὰ, and βασιλεὺς for βασιλεῖ, and his translation transfers the guilt from Trajan to Mannus. It is not impossible, however, that in place of appropriating the whole of Osrhoene as Roman territory, Trajan only took possession of a part of it, as is mentioned in Suidas, s. v., Ὠνητή. Καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιτρέπειν Τραϊανῷ Αὐγαρον, καίπερ ὅτι ὦνητήν ἐκ Πακόρου ἔχει λαβὼν πολλῶν χρημάτων, καὶ τοῦτο ἀσμένως τῷ βασιλεῖ γίνεται. And Augarus made over to Trajan the territory which he had bought from Pacorus for a great sum. This was agreeable to the emperor. I render *basileus* as emperor; since the proceeding certainly could not have been very pleasing to the king. Suidas elsewhere calls Trajan βασιλεὺς, s. v. Αὐγαρός. The former passage was from Arrian; this is probably from Dion Cassius, and as he always calls Augarus the king, whose real name was Mannus, the difference of the names cannot prevent us from combining the passages. It would cer-

do not hesitate to prefer this explanation, so fully in accordance with what we know of the policy of Trajan during the war. In fact, by this he converted Mesopotamia into a compact province, having already overcome the other kings who reigned in these regions, as those of Adiabene and Anthemusias. It is easy to see on this supposition the reason why Edessa, as well as the other provinces, revolted, as soon as Trajan had left them on his southern voyage. This we know happened in the year 116, A.D. Trajan, so soon as he was informed of the revolt of the newly conquered provinces, sent generals to reduce the rebels. I need only here mention the fate of Edessa, which was taken and ruined by Lusius Quietus.

It is most probable, as no other son of the king already mentioned is named, that the *Arbandes* of Dion Cassius is the *Maanu son of Maanu* of the Syrian chronicler, who reigned from the death of Maanu for twenty-three years,

tainly appear that these may relate rather to the old king; as Trajan's presence with an army left him no power of choice or of refusal, we may readily suppose that the forced abandonment to Trajan of a territory bought for a great sum from Pacorus, might be considered as justifying such expressions as those in the first passage. This despoilment then of a great part of the territory, may perhaps be considered as a sufficient cause for the revolt which took place in 116 A.D., even though Trajan may not have previously declared Edessa a part of the Roman dominions. In this case, the departure of Trajan on his southern voyage, and the accession to the throne of a young king (the old king having died about April, 116), may be received as sufficient incitements to the Edessenes, already provoked by their loss of territory, to join the general revolt. The declaration of the subjection of Edessa must in this case be placed after its siege and reduction by Quietus. I leave my readers to judge between these various suppositions, having placed before them the evidence, so far as I am acquainted with it, for each. It seems to me that there is not sufficient to decide whether the appropriation of Edessa preceded or followed the reduction of the city by Quietus, and upon this point the decision of the question must depend.

that is, to 139, A.D. It is not probable that Trajan allowed him to retain the title of king; he can only have really begun to reign when Hadrian abandoned the conquests of Trajan, in the year 117, A.D. We shall see, however, that he, or, at any rate, his native chronicler, dated, as we might expect, his reign from the death of his father, in the year 116, A.D. I may point out, that whether my conjecture as to the time when Trajan took possession of Edessa, on the death of the old king, be correct, or whether, as is equally possible, he may have done so earlier, that is, in the year 115, A.D., or whether, as Bayer, though without sufficient reason, conjectured, Mannus himself revolted at first from Trajan, the fact remains the same, that Edessa was in opposition to the Romans in the year 116, A.D., and was taken by assault, burned, and ruined in the course of that year, so that Mannus certainly could not have occupied the throne during the whole of that year. As my conjecture supplies a reason for the revolt which took place, while that of Bayer leaves it causeless, it may perhaps be preferable.

Eckhel places in the year 116, A.D., the issue of the coin of Trajan with the legend, *Armenia Mesopotamia in potestatem P. R. redactæ*. It must have been then, either at the end of 115, A.D., or rather in the year 116, A.D., that Trajan declared Mesopotamia a Roman province.²³ Trajan was still probably in Assyria when this was declared; and the Edesenes were of course obliged to submit. Abulfaragius says, although he erroneously places it under the fourth year of Hadrian, that magistrates were sent from Rome to Edessa; and this probably should be understood rather of this period, than, as Bayer has done, of the time between the

²³ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. vi., p. 488.

siege of the city by Lusius and the death of Trajan, as the proper magistrates would of course be sent without delay, so soon as Mesopotamia was declared a Roman province.²⁴ It is certain that Abulfaragius is wrong in placing this under the reign of Hadrian, as, instead of subjugating Edessa, that emperor liberated it. We know from Spartian, that Trajan had appointed a legate over Armenia, and we cannot doubt that Mesopotamia was treated in the same way.

Maanu, or Mannus, is declared by Dionysius to have reigned twenty-three years, after which he fled to the Romans. He remained at Rome two years, during which his throne was occupied by Val son of Sahru. After two years he returned to Edessa, and reigned twelve years more. Dionysius adds, that his reign was in all thirty-six years.²⁵ The difference between the computations is simply explained by saying, that he died in the thirty-sixth year of his reign. As Dionysius places the commencement of the reign of Val in the year 2154 of Abraham—139, A.D., it is evident that the twenty-three years of his reign count from the death of his father in 116 A.D., and that the period during which Trajan had excluded him from the throne was ignored in the native chronicles.

As we might infer from the fact that Mannus fled to the Romans, and as Bayer had already conjectured, Val was a Parthian vassal. This is proved by the coin, on which his head occurs on reverse of that of a Parthian prince, whom the date of his reign shows to have been Arsaces XXVII., Vologeses II.

Capitolinus says of Antoninus Pius, to show the power

²⁴ Abul-Pharagii-Historia Dynastiarum, p.76.

²⁵ Bayer, p.157.

and authority which he possessed even in foreign regions, "Abgarum regem ex orientis partibus sola auctoritate deduxit; caussas regales terminavit." It is, however, seen by the statement of Dionysius of Telmahar, that Abgarus did not, as Capitolinus declares, come to Rome by command of the emperor, but was expelled by the Parthians, or a rebellious party of his own subjects. Indeed, it was no such great effort of authority, and no extraordinary proof of his power, to summon to Rome a prince who was an ally of Rome, and had been restored to his throne by Hadrian. The real proof of his authority, and that to which the words "sola auctoritate" would better apply, is that conveyed in the second clause, *caussas regales terminavit*, he settled the rival claims to the throne. Bayer has already seen that this referred to the affairs of Edessa, and has said, "Est igitur Vales a præsilibus Syria pulsus, aut Romanorum minis regno dejectus." I do not hesitate to explain the words of Capitolinus in the latter manner, and to say that the authority of Antoninus Pius, and the fear of the Roman arms, induced the Parthian king, Vologeses II., who did not wish to be embroiled with Rome, to abandon his vassal, and to withdraw the Parthian garrison, if such there was in Edessa, as is most probable.²⁶ Capitolinus knew this apparently, and not

²⁶ There exists a passage of Procopius (*de Bello Persico* ii, cap. 12), which may be applied to this period. I give as follows, from Bayer, p. 152, the latter part of it: χρόνω δὲ πολλῷ ὕστερον Ἐδεσηνοὶ ἀνελόντες, τῶν βαρβαρῶν τοὺς σφίσιν ἐνδεμοῦντας φρουροὺς, ἐνέδοσαν Ῥωμαίοις τὴν πόλιν. *A considerable time after, the Edessenes, the barbarian (Parthian) garrison among them having been withdrawn, gave up the city to the Romans.* Procopius gives no clue to the time to which this passage refers. Wise, p. 308, considers it to refer to the period of Caracalla, who destroyed the independence of Edessa, and led Abgarus captive to Rome. Bayer, on the other hand, refers it to the conquest of Edessa by

knowing, or not caring to know, how Abgarus came to be at Rome, preferred to declare that Antoninus had summoned him thither; this, however, is in opposition to the native history, and is by no means so probable.

After Mannus had been two years at Rome, we may safely infer that Antoninus Pius sent him back to Edessa, perhaps accompanied by a guard, and called upon the Edessenes to reinstate him. We know that they must have done so, and that Mannus reigned unnoticed in history for twelve years more, dying, according to Bayer, about April, 153, A.D.

Bayer engraves a coin with the legend KAICA AΔPIANOC, & ABΓA . . . according to his reading.²⁷ Eckhel hesitates to admit the correctness of the reading, principally, however, because the prince mentioned by Dionysius, who was the contemporary of Hadrian, the fugitive, whose history I have related, was called Mannus.²⁸ This is hardly a sufficient reason, however, for rejecting the coin. The head on the reverse certainly does not much resemble Hadrian; but as it has as little resemblance to any other sovereign connected with the Edessene kings, this need not be considered decisive. If the coin is well engraved, the tiara is somewhat different from that seen on other coins of the Abgari. It is singular, however, that so far as I can judge by the catalogues of public or private collections, no second specimen seems to exist. I may also mention that the star before the head of Abgarus is most

Trajan, under the rule of Mannus, son of Aiazeth, before the year 116 A.D. It seems to me to accord much better with the date at which I have placed it, than that of the dethronement of Val, and reinstatement of Mannus, A.D. 141.

²⁷ Bayer, tab iv., No. 2, p. 155.

²⁸ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. iii., p. 521.

frequent on the coins of Gordian, as well as that the K commencing the word K IC P is written in a manner often found on the same coins, that is, without the lower oblique stroke. The legend does not so clearly give the name of Hadrian, that it might not equally contain that of Gordian. I incline, from these points, to doubt the attribution of the coin, although I hesitate absolutely to condemn it. If it really exists, it is the earliest coin known of the Kings of Edessa. If not, the coins of Val commence the series. The Greek coins which form the remainder of the series are too well-known to require any remarks on my part. I have still, however, a Syriac coin to place in the series, whose description follows :—

Obv.—Beardless male head to right, with a conical cap set with pearls, over which the diadem.

Rev.—Legend in two lines across the field, each composed of four letters. $\text{Æ. } 2\frac{1}{2}$. $\text{Æ. } 3$. British Museum, Hunterian Museum, French Cabinet.

An inspection of the legend, with the alphabet obtained from the former coins, will show the lower word to be מלכא, *malca*, king. The letters are joined together here, as they are in Syriac. The character, indeed, of this coin is very nearly identical with the Estranghelo; and, bearing in mind that the Estranghelo M and are the same as those on this coin, though they differ in modern Syriac, we need no further proof as to the reading than a comparison of the transcription—*Mānu malka*, King Mannus.

I have already mentioned that Sestini has adverted to these coins, and has classed them, as I do, to a Mannus of Edessa. He read, however, *Scialid-el-Maan*, which he translated *Rex Mannus*, I cannot imagine how he arrived

at this reading.²⁹ It is evident that this coin is later than the coins of Val, both from its appearance and from the character used in the legends, which approaches more to the ordinary Syriac. It is difficult, however, to class it with certainty to any particular prince. Sestini has naturally placed it after the well-known coin, bearing the heads and names of Abgarus and Manus (MANNOC ΠΑΙC) and the tiara on both coins certainly agrees sufficiently well.³⁰

It is very uncertain, however, that this prince ever reigned without his father, Abgarus Severus. This period of history is excessively embroiled and indistinct, as may be seen in Bayer and Wise, neither of whom have succeeded in clearing up the difficulties connected with it. If this prince, the MANNOC ΠΑΙC of the Greek coins, ever really reigned, as may be inferred from the coins with *Maanu malka*, that is, if he reigned as an independent king after his father's death, he has been, by the historians, confounded with his father under the name Abgarus. I have attempted in vain to form a clear idea of the period, the conjectures and approximations of the former writers being, to some extent, invalidated by the occurrence of the present coin, which would seem to require a separate and independent reign for Mannus, while the confused and contradictory accounts of various historians seem to leave no space for such a reign, unless on the supposition that

²⁹ Descriptio Numorum Veterum, p 533.

"Caput regis tiarâ rotundâ tectum, R. Scialid el Maan *litteris chaldaicis*."

"Sine alio typo. 3. Mus. Ainslie et Cousinery."

"Non vedo che nessuno abbia descritta alcuna medaglia con l'epigrafe in Caldeo, che dice *Rex Maanus o Mannus*."

³⁰ See this coin engraved by Haym (Tesoro Britannico, vol. ii. p. 57), Wise (p. 299), Pellerin (Rois, p. 155. Tab xvi.).

he is by them called Abgarus. In this case, it is impossible to decide precisely when his father died and he succeeded to the throne. I will attempt, however, so far as possible, an approximation to this event, making use of the materials and conjectures of Bayer and Wise. Eckhel places, in the year 216 A.D., the treacherous behaviour of Caracalla, who summoned to a conference at Antioch the last King Abgarus (called by Dionysius Abgarus son of Mannus), detained him a captive, and took possession of Edessa.³¹ The *Chronicon Edessenum* mentions as king, in the year 201 A.D., Abgarus son of Mannus, so that we may place, at latest, at the commencement of the year 200 A.D., the accession of this prince, who is stated to have reigned seventeen years.

Dionysius gives to *Abgarus son of Mannus* a reign of thirty-five years, from 153 to 188 A.D. We know, at any rate, from the coins of Aurelius, Verus, and Commodus, that an Abgarus was on the throne during the greater part of this time.³² We may admit, then, his dates, as

³¹ Eckhel, *Doctrina*, vol. vii. 216.

³² Eckhel iii. 512, quotes from Patin only, the coins of Aurelius and Verus. It is curious, that he should have forgotten that Belley also (*Mem. Acad. B. L.* xxv. 87) had described these coins from the French Cabinet. I find by Arneth's *Synopsis*, however, that both now exist in the Vienna Cabinet. Colonel Leake describes a coin of Aurelius (*Numismata Hellenica*, Kings, p. 39), and I possess one which certainly bears the head of Verus, though it is badly struck, and the legends are wanting. Those of Commodus occur more frequently. Eckhel, vol. iii. 514, Arneth p. 77, Sestini, *Mus. Hedervar*, parte terza, p. 128, etc.

It would seem that a coin exists with the head of Pescennius, which is remarkable enough. Sestini first described it from the Knobelsdorf Museum (*Lettere*, vol. vi. p. 83, tab. ii.), and considered it as of Pescennius, although the legend was indistinct. The head in his engraving certainly resembles Pescennius; and I notice that Dr. Pinder (*Antiken Münzen*, p. 282) admits it without any mark of doubt, as of Pescennius, while the elements of comparison

there is no reason to doubt their exactitude. He then mentions "Abgarus Severus, who reigned along with his son one year seven months." This carries us from 188 into 190 A.D. He does not mention the descent of this Abgarus, neither does he explain how he came to commence his reign along with his son, who is seen from the next passage to be a Mannus. This has led Wise³³ to conjecture Abgarus the son of Mannus, and Abgarus Severus, to be the same king; the second being simply intended to denote, as it were, a new reign along with his son, and this is not improbable. There remains, however, the difficulty that Abgarus Severus is made to die in 190 A.D., while Severus only came to the throne in 193 A.D. We cannot, therefore, suffer Abgarus Severus to reign so short a time along with his son Mannus, the rather as the coins which show them united are not of such excessive rarity as might be expected from a reign of nineteen months only. We must, then, prolong the reign of Abgarus Severus at least into that of Severus, 193 A.D. If Mannus reigned, then, at all, it must have been between 193 A.D. and

are at his disposal, the Berlin Museum possessing coins both of Commodus and Severus. I still incline, however, to consider the coin as of Severus, either altered or badly preserved. The legend is ΠΑΒΓΑΡΟC. Sestini rejected the idea that the Π which precedes the name could be the last letter of CΕΠ, *Septimius*, which would show the coin to be of Severus. This is, however, the only plausible explanation that can be offered; and I prefer it, as the situation of the letter Π commencing the part of the legend before the head, agrees well enough with such a restoration of the first part.

The Greek coins of the Abgari are beyond the scope of my present investigations; I must earnestly recommend, however, a comparison of all existing specimens, as I imagine a careful investigation of the various portraits would probably lead to some reliable results as to various doubtful points of their history.

³³ Wise, *Epistola*, *u. s.*

200 A.D., as the extremes; we have already seen that the use of the native character coincided with the loss of the Roman supremacy, during the reign of Val; may I be allowed, then, to refer these Syriac coins of Mannus to the revolt of the Edessenes against the soldiers of Pescennius, which furnished a pretext for the attack of Severus, in the year 195 A.D.?³⁴ In the year 198 A.D., we again find mention of a King of Osrhoene, who brought to the assistance of Severus a number of archers, and gave him as hostages some of his children.³⁵ This king is called, as usual, Abgarus; it would, however, appear probable that he was really the Mannus whom I have attempted to follow. He may have died shortly afterwards, as we have already seen that 200 A.D. is the probable date for the accession of the last king, Abgarus son of Mannus.

Dionysius places, in the year 190 A.D., the commencement of the independent reign of Mannus, and makes him reign for twenty-six years. It is easily seen that this is impossible, as he accords to Abgarus, son of Mannus, a reign of seventeen years, and as from 190 A.D. to the destruction of the independence of Edessa is only the twenty-six years which he gives to Mannus. This number, then, must be rejected. We have seen above that Mannus commenced to reign with his father in the year 188 A.D., according to Dionysius himself. Supposing that by some error Dionysius has

³⁴ See Bayer, p. 163-4. Wise, p. 306, and Note. Eckhel, vol. vii. 172.

³⁵ I have here followed the calculation of Eckhel, vol. vii. 176, who places in the year 198 A.D. the attack upon Atræ, just before which Augarus, or Abgarus, is stated to have brought him troops. Tillemont places this under 197 A.D., while Wise assigns the date 199 A.D. We have no means of fixing the precise date; but I have already declared that I seek only an approximation to the various events, and in such an approximation a year either way is of no great importance.

blended together the reigns of Mannus and of his son, we may deduct the seventeen or sixteen years of the latter's reign (the difference being immaterial for obvious reasons); we thus obtain a reign of ten years *in all* for Mannus. Dionysius, in pursuance of his erroneous idea, that Abgarus Severus reigned only nineteen months, was obliged to place the commencement of the independent reign of Mannus in 190 A.D. We may disregard this, having shewn that Abgarus Severus must have lived some years longer. We place them in 188 A.D., the commencement of the ten years' reign of Mannus, and this carries us to the year 198 A.D. I have already mentioned that in this year, or according to Wise, in the year 199 A.D., an Abgarus King of Osrhoene is mentioned. This may be either our Mannus, called Abgarus, by a repetition of the constant error, or it may be Abgarus, his son, with the commencement of whose reign, 199 A.D., would agree as well as the date, 200 A.D., formerly mentioned. From these various approximations, it would seem probable that Mannus really did reign in Edessa after the death of his father, Abgarus, during a period which cannot begin before 193, A.D., nor end later than 199 A.D. Abgarus Severus must have thus reigned at least forty years; and it is certain that the head on coins of Severus is that of a very old man.

The history of the Edessene kings is still very imperfectly known, like the history of so many other Oriental kingdoms, and the labours of Bayer and Wise have left much involved in doubt. They have, indeed, exhausted the existing materials for the task, and it is to be feared we can hardly expect new sources of information to be opened to us. We may, however, hope that some little additional information may be derived from coins yet to be discovered; it appears to me that the coins I have de-

scribed throw some light, though indeed but a slender ray, upon the written history; and others, of even more interest, may yet be discovered.

The next coin, No. 4, has been already engraved, but imperfectly, by M. Saint Martin.³⁶ He attempted, but in vain, to explain the legend, and failed, as Dr. Combe had done with regard to the coins of Val, by reversing the coin. He was led into this error by the direction in which the Greek legends of the Characene coins are placed. Holding the coin in the same direction, he observed that both the words composing the legend began with the same letter. He concluded that the round letter, comprising the legend according to his reading, must be an M, both because the shorter word might safely be inferred to be the regal title, which in most of the Oriental idioms commences with M, and from a comparison with some forms of that letter. He noticed, also, that the last and antepenultimate letter of the second and longer word were alike; and since, as already noticed, he considered the first letter as an M, he proposed to read the name as Moneses, a name which answered to these conditions. He was unable, however, to analyse the legend.³⁷

I have taken the obverse of the coin from a specimen on which the obverse is well preserved, while the reverse is indistinct; while, on the other hand, a specimen, in which these conditions are altered, has furnished me with the reverse. Both are in the British Museum. On turning the coin in the way it should be viewed, it will be at once seen that the first letter of the lower word is the often recurring Estranghelo and Sabæan M. The second is the

³⁶ *Recherches sur la Mésène et la Characène*, Plate, No. 5.

³⁷ *Recherches*, p. 219, 220.

L of the same alphabets, with the upper part bent back. This makes no difference whatever, as it does not cause any confusion with any other letter. The third is the Estranghelo K already seen, which is but slightly modified in the Nestorian and Sabæan alphabets. The last letter is different from that formerly seen as following the letters *m l k*. The far greater analogy visible between the coin legends and the Sabæan modification of the Syriac alphabet, than between them and the Estranghelo, or modern Syriac, justifies us in appealing rather to the Sabæan than to the others, when any discrepancy occurs. The Sabæan O, A reproduces precisely the letter on the coin. It is only in the Nestorian and modern Syriac alphabets that this form represents V, while in the Estranghelo the circle is not closed. The precise correspondence, then, of the Sabæan A with this letter gives us as before the word *Malka*.

I proceed to the upper word, which is evidently a proper name. The first and third letters are the same, and are mere points. In the Aramæan alphabet, however, the I is a triangular point, while in the Palmyrene alphabet the ʾ is sometimes a mere stroke, sometimes a small angle. Indeed, the form of the Hebrew ʾ itself might almost authorise us, without these examples, to fix the points as representing the letter I. The second letter is the Hebrew ב B, itself, which preserves its form through all the Syriac alphabets. The fourth letter resembles, through on a larger proportional scale, the ʾ of the Sabæan. The identification, however, of the point as ʾ, as well as the proportionably greater size of the letter, from objections, and it is pretty certain that the letter is an L, although it is rather smaller, and wants the backward curve. This, however, only brings it back to the original form. The next letter is precisely the Sabæan N, a rather peculiar

form of the letter. The last letter has been already shewn to be A. From the comparisons just made, I think I may safely transcribe the legend as **יְבִילְנָא מַלְכָּא**, *Ibilna malka*. Of course the name may be transcribed in various ways, and as it is, I believe, unknown in history, we cannot decide whether to call him *Ibilna*, *Ibilana*, or *Yabilana*. One of these names, however, or something very nearly approaching it, must result from the comparisons which I have made. The type of the coin is that constantly found on the coins of Characene, and also of Euthydemus of Bactria. It is copied from the coins of Antiochus II. It represents Hercules seated on a rock, holding in his right-hand a club resting on his knee.³⁸


It is impossible to determine with any certainty the locality to which this coin belongs. I incline, however, to consider it as of Characene, from the resemblance of the type. It is not impossible that the kings of Characene, who certainly did use the Greek language on their coins, may have, at a later period, adopted the native language and character. This is rendered more probable by the fact that on the coins of Adinnigaüs and Attambilus II. or III. we already find Syriac letters occurring, between the club of Hercules and his side. Thus, on the coin of the later Attambilus, No. 4, in the plate of Saint Martin, the Estranghelo letter **Ⲡ** appears, while on that of Adinnigaüs, in the same plate, we see a letter closely resembling the Estranghelo or the Hebrew **כ**. Thus we see that it is quite possible that so soon as any thing

³⁸ On coins of Characene, Saint Martin, *Recherches*, Plate — Lindsay, *Coinage of Parthia*, Pl. x. xii.

On coins of Bactria, Wilson, *Ariana*, Pl. i. 1, seq.

On coins of Antiochus Theos, Eckhel iii. 218; Pellerin *Rois*, Pl. viii.

occurred to make the Characenean kings turn towards the Parthians, and abandon the Roman party, the Greek characters may have been abandoned in favour of the native alphabet.³⁹ During the campaign of Trajan, in the east, we know that the king, Attambilus, who then occupied the throne, was firm in his alliance with Trajan, and did not join the general revolt already mentioned. The coin, No. 4, in Saint Martin, apparently belongs to this Attambilus, as does, I believe, also the coin engraved by Mr. Lindsay, plate x. After this king, we know nothing more of Characene, until the time of Julian. M. Saint Martin has shown that the Podosaces mentioned during the campaign of Julian was a King of Mesene, which included Characene. The names, however, of the rest of the successors of Attambilus are unknown to us. It is only from the type and appearance of this coin that I incline to place in this interval the King *Ibilna*, or *Yabilna*, whose name I read upon it. The style and fabric shows that it must be later than the coins of Attambilus.

On the place already mentioned as being on the Greek coins of Characene occupied by solitary Syriac letters, we find, on the specimens known of the present coin, similar letters, which may be, as the others probably are, numerals, denoting the years of the reign. The coin given by Saint Martin has the two letters 'I z i, while that which I have engraved has  a m. If these letters are numerals, they denote respectively 17 and 41.

Coins exist of a very similar type and appearance, which

³⁹ M. Saint Martin (*Recherches*, 191 seq., 253 seq.) seems to render it probable that this really was the case, and that the Arabs who furnished to Aurelius and Severus occasions for adopting the title *Arabicus*, were those as well of Characene as of Atræ.

appear to bear legends in Greek characters, but which have not yet been found sufficiently distinct to admit of being read. I saw, in 1851, a coin of this class, preserved in the French Cabinet, on which I thought I read . . INIA . . . Eckhel (D. N. V. III. 562) mentions an analogous coin "epigraphe ambiguâ"; and a coin of very barbarous workmanship, and bearing an imitation only of the Greek character, exists in the British Museum. The resemblance of type may authorise us in classing these coins provisionally as "Uncertain of Characene."

The next coin, No. 5, of which two specimens exist in the British Museum, is quite unintelligible. It bears, on obverse, a bust with diadems, very similar to that on the last coin. On reverse, an analogous head, without any diadem. Behind the head, a letter or sign resembling a reversed Γ. Before, an uncertain monogram or symbol; I am unable to decide which. It *might* be viewed as a monogram, containing the Sabæan letters תב *t b*, but though its form agrees precisely, such an explanation is hardly satisfactory. Below, close to the bust, a monogram apparently composed of Greek letters; if this is the case, we may find it in the letters X, A, Y, N. I am unable, however, to offer a conjecture as to the meaning of the monogram. The coin itself is a problem, and its attribution can only be conjectured when it has been ascertained where specimens most usually occur.⁴⁰ The resemblance

⁴⁰ It would be interesting to know in what part of Mesopotamia the coins of this and the following class are usually found. This element of their appropriation, however, seems to have been disregarded, as I find nowhere any hint as to this point. I wish to call attention to this, as it could be easily enough ascertained by residents in the East. It is much to be wished, indeed, that the localities where all these uncertain Oriental coins occur should be carefully remarked by travellers or residents in the East.

of the obverse to that of the last coin seems to show connection between the two; but it is doubtful how far this connection may have extended, and we are, I think, not yet authorised to consider them as of the same locality. The monogram occurring on No. 8 bears a very strong resemblance to that on the present coin, although the forms of the Greek characters are hardly so well retained in the former. It might appear from this that the former coin was later than the present one, as the monogram, evidently intended for the same, is not so easily decomposed into Greek letters; whether this is the case or not, but a slight difference of age can exist between them.

The second specimen in the Museum, which I have not engraved, differs only in having behind the head, in place of the reversed Γ, which is probably the Sabæan L, a letter which reproduces exactly the Bactrian D. What its power or import may be here is not obvious, but it is probably either D or R.

The next coin, No. 6, is also a problem. On obverse is seen a diademed bust resembling in general character those on the two last coins. Before the head are two lines of characters, not well marked upon this specimen, and which differ, so far as they are visible, from those usually found on the well-known coins analogous to the present.⁴¹ It is

⁴¹ Coinage of Parthia, Pl. x., Nos. 15, 17. Others are engraved. Haym, *Tesoro Britannico* ii. p. 36. Swinton, *Philosophical Transactions* lvi., p. 296. Tab. xv. 1, 2. Pellerin, *Troisième Supplément*, Pl. ii. 8, 9, 10. Mus. Wiczay i. Tab. xxvii. 590. Mionnet gives their legends, v. 687, 164, seq. Pl. xxix., Nos. 4 to 8. From the *Catalogue Allier*, p. 115, I learn that Saint Martin considered them as bearing the head of a king of Osroene, and that of some tributary prince. I do not think this probable, judging from the appearance of the coins. Swinton, *loc. cit.*, read on them in Greek characters ΗΡΟΖΟΥ, which he explained

curious that the two distinct letters in the upper line are precisely the Arabic or Indian numerals 1, 2; while the only distinct one in the second, resembles the Phœnician numeral 10. Whether these signs really are numerals or letters must, of course, be uncertain. With reference to the occurrence, however, of the distinct numerals in the first lines, whether they be used as numerals or letters, I may be permitted to recall the singular fact that these very numerals appear to have been in some way used as letters in the East, on certain monuments. See, for instance, the Druse (?) calf figured by Adler,⁴² and the very curious tablet, engraved on both sides and on the edge, with inscriptions mainly or altogether composed of these numerals.⁴³ This latter relic resembles much one lately

as ΠΕΡΟΖΟΥ, for the Persian *فیروز* *fīrūz*, *victorious*. He did not, however, class them to the Sassanian Perozes or Fīrūz, but to Volgeses II, who appears to be called by that name, or rather title, by Moses of Chorene.

Frælich (*Notitia Elementaris*, p. 230) contrived to read also in Greek characters KOMOCI . . . and classed the coin to a Getic or Gothic king, mentioned by Jornandes, and named Comosicus; Eckhel was deceived by this classification, when drawing up his catalogue of the Vienna collection, but afterwards ascertained the error.—*Doctrina*, ii. 4.

⁴² Adler, *Museum Cuficum Borgianum* i., Tab. 10, 11.

⁴³ Dorow, *Morgenländische Alterthümer*, Part ii., Tab. 3. These are, however, merely cabalistic and astrological mysteries, as would seem from what M. Reinaud (*Monuments Musulmans* ii. 331), says regarding them. He mentions a plate of metal, which, like that of Dorow, has the figure of a man drawing water from a well, accompanied by legends in some unknown character, mixed with Arabic. That engraved by Dorow has no Arabic, but long legends in a character mostly made up of the Arabic numerals. Round the margin, however, is a legend in some cabalistic character, not that of any known language. M. Reinaud, p. 336, mentions a similar plate, without any intelligible characters. Those he mentions were brought from Egypt. The plate in Dorow may easily be of much greater antiquity than those on which the Arabic character occurs, as the astrological and caba-

brought from the East, and now in the possession of Mr. Lindsay, of Cork.

Having mentioned this only in passing, as unable to throw any light on the subject, I proceed to call attention to the monogram situated, as on the former coin, close to the breast. This contains the same elements as the former, but the upright stroke is here placed to the left, instead of to the right, of the A. This would seem to render it probable that this is merely an I, and should not be connected with the A to form N, as I mentioned under the last coin, since it can thus shift its place from right to left.

The reverse shows a bare head, of very rude workmanship, in which the hair is separated into six large tufts. Before the head, a monogram analogous to that mentioned p. 30, as possibly formed of Sabæan letters. If this idea be admitted, this monogram would appear to contain the letters $\text{בב} r b$. The monogram last adverted to is here also found, but with the usual form. Behind and below the head is a legend of several letters. Beginning behind

listic formulæ were of great antiquity, and were probably handed down through many generations. There exists in the Vienna Museum an engraved stone, figured by Dorow, *loc. cit.*, Tab. iii. 1, on which we see an astrologer, or diviner, dressed very nearly in the Assyrian manner, with a tall pointed cap. Behind him a line of characters identical in part at least with the cabalistic characters encircling the types on the plate of Dorow. These characters may possibly belong to the so-called *alphabet of the stars*. I regret, however, being unable at present to consult any cabalistic authorities. I may mention, that the *man drawing water from a well*, is known as a charm destined to facilitate discovery of treasure. Ibn Khaldoun expressly states this.—REINAUD, *loc. cit.*, p. 334, where the necessary formalities for the success of the talisman are detailed. I have no wish to connect with the legends of the coin under examination these cabalistic characters, or to conjecture such an explanation of the coin; the coincidence, however, seems to me curious, and warrants me in mentioning these singular monuments.

the head, we find first that *shibboleth* for all these coins, the Estranghelo M; the next letter resembles the Latin M in form, it seems to me to be the Sabæan S $\Delta\Delta$ rather than any other letter. The next three letters are evidently K, A, Z. The beginning of the legend may be transcribed, then, as משכא ; how it is to be divided or explained I do not know, neither am I certain as to the reading of the rest. It seems to me that part of the legend must begin below the chin, and read from the outside round towards the back of the head. The form of two of the letters shows that we cannot read the legend continuously in either direction, but must divide it. Possibly the stroke, instead of being a Z, is merely intended to mark this division, and in this case the part of the legend behind the head may be transcribed—*mshka*, while the other part may be read תאבא *taba*, or חאבא *khaba*. This part of the legend is, however, by no means free from ambiguity. I have no idea what the legend can import. The *Moschi*, although their name resembles the first part of the legend, are too far removed from the locality most probable for the coin, the south of Mesopotamia.⁴⁴ I have, however, given what is certainly a clue to the classification of these coins, and I hope some numismatist, more fortunate than myself, will be able to rectify my decipherments where they may be erroneous, and will solve the

⁴⁴ The *Moschi* inhabited the range of mountains bearing their name, the *Moschici Montes*, forming the boundary between Colchis and Iberia. The coincidence of the name is exact, מישך , while the Septuagint gives Μεσσεχ , and the Vulgate *Mosoch*, according to Gesenius. It is impossible, however, to see any connection, as they were too far removed. The word משך means *possession*, but although משכא might easily enough be a Sabæan or Chaldee form of the word, it is difficult to suppose the legend to have run, *possession*, or *dominion*, of any particular prince. I leave the question, then, where it was.

problem. This coin is a variety as yet, I believe, unpublished, of the well-known rude coins, specimens of which will be found engraved by Mr. Lindsay. I need not enlarge upon these coins, as I have nothing satisfactory to state regarding them. I merely mention that the legend on reverse commences with the word (?) מעני *Manz*, before the head, and that the word משנה appears behind the head, as on the coin No. 10, while, as on that coin a third part appears below the head, seldom distinct. The reverse shows the often-recurring Greek monogram, and two lines of uncertain characters. In the lower line we see again the semicircle or \cap , which resembles the Phœnician numeral 10, and a character resembling the modern Syriac M inverted, which has a very strong analogy to a Palmyrene numeral, which, when preceded by a numeral, appears to stand for hundreds, when followed by numerals to have the power 10, according to the comparisons of Swinton. It resembles much, however, the Palmyrene D. Whether these signs are letters or numerals, they seem always to occur on the coins with these types, which are now very numerous, although, so far as I have seen, always bearing the same legends on both sides. This is an objection to finding numerals in the obverse characters, and it equally prevents our attempting to find on reverse any proper name, unless, indeed, we could identify with any part of the legend some name borne by a dynasty of princes, such as Mannus or Abgarus by the Edessene, Arsaces by the Parthians, or Mondzer by the Arabs of Hira.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Mondzer منذر is a common name in the dynasty of the Arabs of Hira. These are probably later than the coins, but it is manifestly impossible to be certain on this point. See Rasmussen's *Historia Arabum ante Islamismum*. The name, however, was not

I consider the results obtained in the former part of this paper as satisfactory, the latter part is professedly a mere collection of problems, which I now leave for the consideration of numismatists disposed to investigate them. My tentative decipherments may be erroneous, I know them to be imperfect, but I am satisfied that I have at least made a commencement in this neglected department of numismatics.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

Edinburgh, November, 1854.

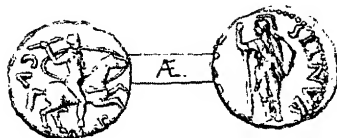
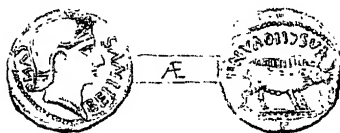
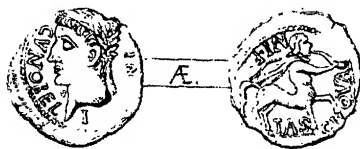
II.

ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE WITH THE LEGEND TASCIOVANI . F.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 26th, 1855.]

AMONG the many difficulties that have occurred to all who have engaged in numismatic pursuits, there is perhaps none more perplexing, and none on which a greater variety of opinion has been entertained, than the interpretation of the TASCIA legend upon the coins of Cunobeline. So much, indeed, has been said upon this subject, that I feel as if some sort of apology were due for entering again upon it; and this apology will be found in a new variety of the legend which appears upon a coin

borne by all the princes of the family, so that it is not precisely a case in point. The name alone induced me to mention it.



COINS OF CUNOBELINE.

that has been lately added to my collection, and which is engraved as No. 3 in the accompanying Plate.

It will be needless for me to enumerate all the different surmises that the TASCIA (for so, for conciseness' sake, I must call it) has given birth to in the imaginations of antiquaries; but I may remark, at the outset, that the interpretation which is the best supported by facts, and which has met with the most general approval on the part of those best qualified to judge in such a matter, is that of Mr. Birch,¹ who considers it to represent the name of the father of Cunobeline, which, from the more lengthened inscriptions upon some of the coins, he judges to have been Tasciovanus, or rather Tasciovan.

Others have considered the TASCIA to signify tribute-money, the name of the moneyer of Cunobeline, or a title equivalent to that of emperor. The two first of these theories can at the present day require no refutation; but the latter has the merit of being possible, though not probable, and I shall therefore have occasion again to refer to it in my consideration of the subject.

The points necessary to be attended to in attempting to determine such a question as the interpretation of this legend appear to me to be these:—

1st. The facts of the case as far as the coins themselves are concerned; that is to say, correct readings of the various forms under which modifications of the TASCIA occur: a neglect of this point is of fatal importance, and has led to the formation of many absurd theories and conjectures.

2nd. An attentive comparative examination of the coins with the TASCIA only upon them, and those on

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii. p. 78.

which it appears in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline.

3rd. An examination of the style of art and the workmanship of the coins upon which the word occurs in its most extended forms, with a view to determine whether they are the work of foreign or native artists, and an investigation of the sources from whence the various types of the coins with this inscription have been derived, so as to ascertain whether they may be regarded as indigenous to Britain, or bearing traces of foreign influence.

4th. A consideration of the political history of Britain at the period when these coins were struck, with the same view of ascertaining the extent of foreign influence over the customs of the country.

Upon some of these points it is of course difficult or impossible to obtain a competent knowledge to enable us to arrive at a perfectly accurate conclusion; but upon others there is a sufficient number of facts to guide us to what will, at all events, be an approximation to the truth.

And, firstly, with regard to the facts of the case. There can be no doubt that the legend which, even to the time of Ruding, was regarded as TASCIOVANIT, is in fact TASCIOVANI · F; or if there had remained the smallest doubt upon this point, the coin which is given as No. 1 of the plate, would at once settle the question, as nothing can be plainer than the legend TASCIOVANI · F upon it. I need not describe the type of the centaur blowing a horn, which is well known, but will merely add that the coin, as well as the two others engraved with it, was found in Bedfordshire, and that its weight is 36 grains. There is another type, which has been frequently referred to in discussing this subject, with a galeated head, and the legend CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIO-

VANI · F on the reverse, the type being a sow standing to the right. Of this type I possess a variety which gives the legend TASCIOVANII, with an F in the exergue. It is No. 2 in the Plate, and its weight $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains. But, beside these, there are the coins with the seated boar on the reverse, and the legend TASC FIL, in the collections of Mr. Wigan and the Hon. R. C. Neville. I am aware that there has been, and still remains, some uncertainty as to the last letter of this legend, which on Mr. Wigan's coin has been considered by some to be an R. I can, however, from close examination of an impression he was kind enough to send me, state with confidence, that the supposed R is merely a straight stroke, probably the upright stroke of an L honey-combed. This letter appears more plainly, though still not quite indisputably, on Mr. Neville's coin.² Mr. Birch, however, who is no mean judge in such matters, pronounces with certainty the legend to be TASC . FIL. There is also the silver coin³ with CVNO on a tablet on the obverse, and a Pegasus on the reverse, with the legend TASC . F, which was formerly regarded as TASCE. So far the state of the case has for some time been known, and the facts acknowledged, but we now come to the remarkable coin No. 3 in the Plate, which exhibits a new phase in the question, though the type has long been known. On the obverse is a horseman to the right, brandishing a dart in his right hand, and holding a large oval shield on his left arm; beneath the legend CVNOB. On the reverse is an armed figure standing, with a plumed helmet on his head, his right hand resting on a spear, and holding a circular shield with his left; at his

² Archaeological Institute Journal, vol. iv. p. 29.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII. Pl. v. 1.

girdle there apparently hangs a short sword; the legend is TASCIOVANTIS, of which only the latter half is perfect. Like the other coins engraved, it is of copper, and the weight is $40\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is probable that a similar but imperfect specimen gave rise to the opinion, that the legend⁴ TASCNOVANT appeared on the coins of Cunobeline. In addition to these forms, we find the TASCIA on these coins as TASC, TASCI, TASCIO, TASCIOVA, TASCIOVAN. On the coins without the name of Cunobeline the word occurs under the following phases—TAS, TASC, TASCI, TAXCI, TASCIA, TASCIO, TASCIAV, TASCIAVA, TASCIOVAN. I omit the varieties of the coins reading TASCIOVRICON, as of rather doubtful attribution.

On examination of the coins inscribed with the TASCIA only, it appears that they are generally, though not always, of ruder work than those on which this legend is found in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline, and that many of the types are derived from the uninscribed coins which I have already shown⁵ to be in nearly all cases of anterior date to the uninscribed coins. It is also found that the majority were in all probability coined at Verulam, and not at Camulodunum, the seat of Cunobeline's mint. From these circumstances, and from the fact that they are generally more dished, it may safely be inferred, that whatever the signification of the legend may be, the coins with the TASCIA only upon them are of earlier date and distinct from those of Cunobeline, notwithstanding the same legend appearing upon both.

Instead of the larger portion of the types of Cunobeline's coins being derived from the ruder uninscribed

⁴ Pettingal's Discourse on the TASCIA, p.1.

⁵ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII., p.127.

pieces, they bear very frequent and unmistakeable evidence of a foreign influence in the selection of the devices, which seem to have been not unfrequently borrowed from coins of Augustus. I might instance the butting bull, the Pegasus, the seated sphinx, the Victory killing a bull, and the seated Apollo with the lyre, though some of these may have been, and indeed probably were, adopted from other sources. But though occasionally there are what would appear to be the original British devices, such as the boar, upon the coins, yet even then the method of treatment and the recurrence of Roman divinities, such as Mercury, Hercules, and Apollo, all point to Roman influences. At the same time, the workmanship of some is of so superior a character, that it is almost impossible to believe them to have been the productions of native British engravers, but that the dies must have been sunk by Roman artists. This is the case with the first two coins of the plate, which are equal in execution to almost any Roman coins of the period, and the third is not far behind.

The connection of Britain with Rome during the period which intervened between the expeditions of Julius and Claudius is involved in much obscurity, though it will, I think, be found closer than is commonly supposed. I will not adduce the statement of Geoffrey of Monmouth, that Cunobeline himself was brought up at the court of Augustus, as being of any authority, but I think the following passage from Strabo, who, let it be borne in mind, wrote his geography during the reign of Augustus, is of great importance.

“At the present time, some of the princes in Britain having, by their embassies and court, gained the friendship of Augustus, have dedicated their offerings in the

capitol, and have brought the whole island into a state little short of intimate union (*οἰκείαν σχεδὸν*) with the Romans. They bear moderate customs and dues on the imports and exports from Gaul, etc.” Of these embassies I think we find a record in the celebrated inscription of Augustus at Ancyra, which, it is to be lamented, is slightly imperfect, both in the Greek and Latin versions, at the part relating to this country—‘*Ad me supplices confugerunt Britann[orum reges] Damno Bellaunus et Tim—*’ two kings whose names may probably be identified with the Dubnovellaunus and Tincomius of our coins. Notwithstanding the long apparent oblivion, neither Augustus nor Tiberius ever entirely lost sight of Britain; and though the one considered it ‘*præceptum*,’ and the other ‘*consilium*,’ not to invade it, yet more than once expeditions were fitted out, and on the point of starting, for the subjugation of the ‘*penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*.’ These expeditions failing, the probability is, that the Romans, partly with a view to the tribute levied in the shape of customs, and partly to facilitate the ultimate conquest of the island, which was regarded more as deferred than relinquished, conciliated the native princes, and thus advanced the civilization of the country, ‘*vetere ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani consuetudine, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges*.’”

If this were the case, it would account for our finding British coins struck from dies having all the appearance of being the work of Roman hands, and having Romanizing types upon them; at all events, it is evident that the coins now under consideration were minted under such influences, and it is from this point of view, namely, regarding them as the work of Roman artists, that we must look for the meaning of the inscription CVNOBELINVS

TASCIOVANI . F. Now Cunobeline was a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, and if there is one formula more common than another on the Roman coins current at that period, it is that of AVGVSTVS . DIVI . F., and it was from the evident analogy between this and the British legend that Mr. Birch suggested the interpretation, "Cunobeline, the son of Tasciovan." Indeed, regarding the inscription as Latin (and I cannot see in what other light it can be regarded), it is almost impossible to assign another signification to the F. The TASCIA would seem then to designate the father of Cunobeline, whose name would appear to have been generally rendered in Latin Tasciovanus; and it is worthy of remark, that all the old chronicles, on which, however, much dependence cannot be placed, concur in making the name of Cunobeline's father commence with a T. It has been suggested that TASCIOVANVS is a Latinized form of an ancient British word, now represented in Welsh by *Tywysoy*, and signifying a prince, or rather being nearly equivalent to the Latin *Imperator*. But on these coins we have no less than three distinct forms of the word, which in each case appears with a genitive termination. These are TASCIOVANVS gen. I, TASCIOVANIVS gen. II, TASCIOVANS gen. VANTIS, and these are the only three forms in which a British proper name ending in VAN could be Latinized. Had it been the name of an office of such importance as to be inscribed on the coins, there would probably have been but one recognised form, and that from all analogy terminating in VS, while in Latinizing a proper name more license might well be taken. Our present knowledge then seems to bear out the probability of Mr. Birch's conjecture, for even supposing the F, by some remote possibility, to signify something else than *filius*, yet apart

from this there is every reason to conclude that TASCIOVANVS, TASCIOVANIVS, and TASCIOVANS are the Latin forms of the name of a ruler among the ancient Britons, whose name, as it appears on the coins struck during his lifetime, and before any Roman influence is discernible on his coins, is, in its most extended British form, TASCIOVAN.

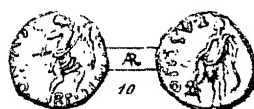
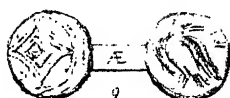
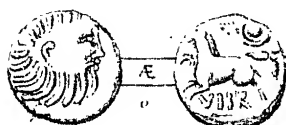
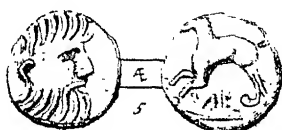
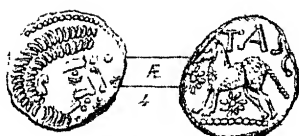
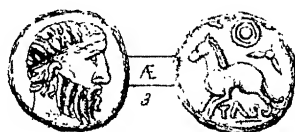
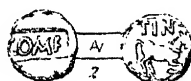
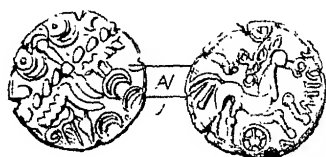
JOHN EVANS.

III.

ON SOME RARE AND UNPUBLISHED ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 24, 1855.]

I HAVE again the pleasure of calling the attention of the Numismatic Society to the subject of the ancient British coinage, of which several hitherto unpublished varieties will be found in the accompanying Plate. The inscriptions upon some of them are, it is true, but imperfect, and occasionally difficult of decipherment; but, instead of improving upon them, I have done my best to preserve the imperfections and uncertainties of the original coins in the drawings, though it is impossible, or nearly so, but that in the representations of partially obliterated or imperfectly struck coins, especially in copper, the letters and types must be given with greater distinctness, and with better defined outlines, than appear (more particularly to unpractised eyes) upon the originals. It may be thought useless to



engrave from an imperfectly preserved coin, but when the type is new, and the coin apparently unique, it is far better that a representation of it should at once be put on record, than that it should run the risk of being again buried in oblivion; especially, as should the coin not prove to be unique, the attention of possessors of similar specimens will be directed to them, and by this means any uncertainties as to type, or legend, may probably be removed. At all events, the representation of an imperfect coin, if faithfully given, and the doubtful points still left doubtful, can do no harm; it is from the authoritative assertion of dubious points as being incontestibly certain, that mischief arises. Having premised thus much, I will return to the description of the coins engraved in the plate, the originals of which are in most cases in my own cabinet.

No. 1 is of gold, in my own collection, weighing 82 grains, and was formerly in the cabinet of the late C. W. Loscombe, Esq. On the obverse is the wreath, and portions of the hair and drapery of the rude and expansive bust, into which the marvellously beautiful head of Apollo on the Macedonian Philippi degenerated in the hands of the barbarian Gauls and Britons. On the reverse is the equally degenerate representative of the biga, in the shape of an ill-formed horse to the right, with a triple tail; beneath, a wheel, and above a singular flower-like ornament, a ring ornament, etc.; in the front of the horse is the legend, **MMIOS**. The type and fabric of this piece very nearly resemble those of some of the uninscribed varieties of British coins, while of the inscribed it most closely approximates to that with the name of **TIN** upon it, engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VII. p. 16, of the proceedings, a specimen of which was discovered at Alfriston, Sussex. From this analogy, and from the difficulty of

completing the legend of my coin in any other manner, I am, I think, justified in assuming that the letters CO preceded that part of the legend which appears upon it, and that in its complete state it was COMMIOS. There is one other possible hypothesis, viz., that the inscription was originally TINCOMMIOS, which I have on a former occasion¹ shown to have been, in all probability, the name of the prince, which is usually found abbreviated on his coins as TIN or TINC. From the position of the legend with regard to the horse, the probabilities are, however, in favour of its having been merely COMMIOS, and if such was the case, there can be no doubt of the coin being one of that Commius whose name appears on the coins of Eppillus, Verica and Tincomius, all of whom claim the title of COMMI F—the son of Commius. Whether this Commius of the British coins, and Commius the Attrebatian, who plays such a distinguished part in Cæsar's narrative of the Gallic war, were one and the same person, is another and a more difficult question. It is, however, by no means improbable that they were, and to use the words of Camden and Philemon Holland, "both I and some others are pleased with this conceit, that it is a coin of Commius Attrebatensis, whom Cæsar mentioneth," for he is spoken of as a great authority among the Britons, and on more than one occasion appears as a mediator between Cæsar and the British chiefs; while the Attrebates over whom he was appointed ruler by Cæsar had also a settlement in Britain; so that, possibly, like that of Divitiacus, his empire was not confined to the Continent, but also extended to a portion of this country. It appears from Frontinus, that on one occasion, at least, Commius

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 80.

sought a refuge in Britain after the breaking out of hostilities between the Romans and himself, but nothing conclusive can be gathered from the account of this circumstance. The identification, therefore, of the Commius of the British coins with Commius the Attrebatian, must remain conjectural, as but little can be done to remove the by no means inconsiderable difficulties with which it is attended. If not the same persons, however, they must have been contemporaries, or nearly so. The coin now under consideration, as well as the earliest of Tincommius, having been struck at the period when the hitherto anepigraphous British coins began to have inscriptions placed upon them, a practice which commenced soon after the Britons had been brought into contact with the Roman civilizers of the world by the invasion of Cæsar. I am not aware of the existence of any other specimen of this type, but as from its extreme similarity to some of the anepigraphous coins, a more imperfectly preserved example might easily be classed with them, it is possible that now attention is called to them, other specimens may be brought forward which will enable us to complete the legend with certainty.

The next coin, No. 2 in the Plate, is one of the sons of Commius, whose name, as I have already stated, will probably prove to have been Tincommius. It is of gold, weighing $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and was formerly in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, though now in my own collection. I think it is probable that it formed part of the Bognor find, but of this I am by no means certain. The collection at the British Museum comprises a similar specimen.

Obv.—COMF on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—TIN, a bridled horse prancing to the right.

There is a general resemblance between the type and that of the larger coins of Tincommius (of which this piece was coined as the fourth part) though the horse on them is usually provided with a rider. The correspondence is much more complete with the small coins with the legends COMF and VI or VIR. While on the subject of the small gold coins of Tincommius, I may mention, that the small coin engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. VII., Plate iv., No. 9, and Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, vol. i., Pl. vii., No. 13, and described at p. 38 of the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 1841, is now in my possession. The letters on the tablet on the obverse, which have been regarded as illegible, I have been able to decipher, and can pronounce them with certainty to be TINC. The coin may be thus described—

Obv.—TINC on a tablet, between O above and F below.

Rev.—A full-faced winged-head of Medusa, occupying nearly the whole of the field.

It forms, therefore, another variety of the small coins of Tincommius, of which three types are now known, all of which, I may add, have been discovered and published by myself.

No. 3 presents us with a new type of the coins of Tasciovanus. On the obverse is a diademed beardless head to the right, unaccompanied by any inscription. On the reverse, a hippocampus, or sea-horse to the left; above a trefoil and ring ornament, and below the legend TAS. This coin is of brass, weighing $37\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and in my own cabinet, but I am not aware of the locality where it was found. The type is so closely allied to Nos. 5 and 6 in the Plate, that I shall defer any remark upon it until we arrive at those numbers. No. 4 is also of Tasciovanus, but

has already been published, a similar coin though not so well spread or preserved, being engraved in Ruding App., Pl. xxix., No. 70, and thus described in the explanation of the Plates.

Obv.—Profile to the left, hair and beard flowing.

Rev.—TASC over the back of a horse. Above and below a rose of dots.

This description must now be corrected in several particulars; on the obverse, instead of a single profile, there are two heads side by side (*capita jugata* or *têtes accolées*), the hair and beard crisped, and apparently an inscription in front, of which the last letter may be an R, and the whole possibly VER. The reverse shows a third dotted rose in front of the animal, which I consider to be a ram or sheep rather than a horse. It is the only instance of this animal occurring on a British coin, and it is nearly equally rare on Gaulish coins. The *deux têtes accolées* occur on an uncertain coin of Gallia Narbonensis, with the inscription ΠΡΟΜΗΛΑΟΣ, but in this case they are young and beardless. Altogether I am at a loss to know from whence these types are derived, and consider the coin as one of the most remarkable of the ancient British series. It was, I believe, found in Bedfordshire, and is in singularly fine condition, entirely uninjured by time. The metal is brass, and the weight 31½ grains.

Nos. 5 and 6, varying only slightly in the legend, may be described together. The obverse is apparently without inscription, and exhibits a rudely formed bearded head to the right. On the reverse, is a Hippocampus to the left, above, a trefoil and ring ornament, and beneath, the legend VIR or VER on No. 5, and VIIR on No. 6. There is some indistinctness about the legend on both these coins,

but Mr. Huxtable possesses a similar specimen to No. 5, on which, also, the legend appears to be VIR or VER. There can, then, be no doubt of these coins having been struck at the ancient city of Verulamium especially when the great similarity between them and the coin of Tasciovanus, No. 3, whose chief place of mintage we know to have been Verulamium, is taken into account. The form VIIR, need not excite surprise, the double I being so frequently substituted for E, not only on British and Gaulish coins, but even in Roman inscriptions, and occasionally on Roman coins, as for instance,¹ that of Marc Antony with the legend COS·DIISIG·ITIIR·IIT·TIIRT·IIIVIR·R·P·C on the reverse. Whether among the Gauls and Britons this use of the double I for E may have originated from their having derived their knowledge of letters from a Greek source, in which alphabet the H so closely resembles the double II is a matter of speculation. There is some doubt as to the correct reading of the passage in Cæsar, where he mentions the Gauls as using Greek letters; but it is certain, from their coins, that they did so, and we find the Θ passing through the form of the barred Ð into that of the ordinary Roman D on British coins.

That the horse so frequent on the British series should, in these instances, assume its marine form of Hippocampus, is certainly a cause for surprise, unless, possibly, suggestive of the insular position of the Britons. The winged Hippocampus occasionally makes its appearance on Greek coins of maritime states, and especially on the common copper coins of Syracuse; and a quadriga of wingless hippocampi appears on some of the large brass coins of the Præfects of Marc Antony. The Hippocampus would also seem to be

² See Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vit.*, vol. vi. p. 46.

found in one or two instances in the Spanish and Gaulish series, though this point is not perfectly clear. The nearest approach to it, on a British coin, is the animal on the small silver coin engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 80, No. 12, which may be either a Capricorn or a Hippocampus. The ring ornament, in conjunction with the trefoil, appears on another coin of Verulam, Ruding, plate v. 5, in the same relative position to a horse as they bear on these coins No. 3, 5, and 6, to a Hippocampus, and on No. 7 to a Pegasus—a circumstance which fully corroborates their attribution to Verulam. The weight of No. 5 is 32 grains, and of No. 6, 35 grains.

Nearly allied to these coins is that given as No. 7, in the plate which was formerly in the collection of James Brown, Esq., F.S.A., of St. Albans, and was in all probability found upon or near the site of ancient Verulam. On the obverse is a rude head, slightly differing in character from those last described, and having somewhat the appearance of being laureated: if bearded at all, it is not to the same extent as the heads on Nos. 3, 5, and 6. On the reverse is a Pegasus to the right, above, a ring ornament and trefoil, and beneath, some letters, apparently VER. The Pegasus occurs on coins of Tasciovanus in all the metals, so that we might well expect it to appear on one of the coins of Verulamium; many, if not all, of which, were struck at the time when that town was under his dominion, and, so to speak, the capital of his kingdom. Nos. 8 and 9 are also coins of this city, of an entirely new type and module. They are both in copper, weighing 14 and 10 grains respectively, so that they would appear to have been coined as representatives of one-half of the value of the larger and better known copper coins of Veru-

lam. The type, too, of the obverse seems to bear reference to this fact, being a single square with the sides curved inwards, including within it another square with an annulet in the centre, instead of the starlike ornament formed by the interlacing of two similar curved-sided squares which we find on the larger coins, both with and without the inscription VERLAMIO around it. It bears a resemblance to the device on the reverse of some of the Gaulish barbarous imitations of the coins of Rhoda, in Hispania Tarraconensis, and also to some of the coins of Dyrrhachium. The type of the reverse is a bird, probably an eagle, standing with its wings partly expanded, and holding in its beak a snake or branch; around runs a legend, of which the few letters that appear on the coins are unfortunately indistinct; but on No. 8, the letters RVL may be deciphered without difficulty, being, probably, a part of the word VERVLAMIO, a legend, which from the type of the obverse, we might naturally expect to find upon them. The eagle appears on several coins of the British series, but that most nearly connected with the present coins is the small copper piece of Eppillus, engraved in Akerman's *Coins of Cities and Princes*, plate xxi. Nos. 5 and 6, the types of which, on either side, have a considerable resemblance to the coins of Verulam, which³ I have already pointed out. The last coin, No. 10, in the plate is of Cunobeline in silver, and now forms part of the British Museum collection, for which it was purchased at the sale of the coins of the late Lord Chief Justice Doherty. On the obverse is a partially draped figure walking to the right, in his right-hand a short wand, and his left-hand holding what is apparently some animal that he is carrying

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XVI. p. 88.

on his shoulder ; around runs the legend CVNOBELINVS. The figure is probably that of Hercules carrying the Nemæan lion or Erymanthean boar in triumph upon his shoulders. The reverse gives a standing figure, also partially draped, holding in his left-hand a bow ; near his right-hand what seems to be the head of a somewhat diminutive stag, or possibly a dog looking upwards. The legend is TASCIO . . . and the weight of the coin 17 grains. Whether the type of the reverse is intended for Apollo or for Hercules and the stag with the brazen feet (as has been suggested), I will not attempt to determine, the state of preservation of the coin not being sufficiently good on either side to make the minuter parts of the device to be accurately distinguished. If, however, such be the case, it is a most remarkable fact, that we should find two of the labours of Hercules, and those by no means the most favourite among them, as subjects for the sculptor or poets of antiquity, portrayed upon a British coin. The type of Hercules standing with his club occurs on two varieties of silver coins of Cunobeline already well-known; but the representation of Hercules engaged in any of his far-famed labours, implies an amount of classical knowledge not to have been expected on a British coin, unless (as was frequently the case with those of Cunobeline) it was the production of foreign artists.

JOHN EVANS.

MISCELLANEA.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS AND MANY ROMAN COINS, AT LEUGERICH, IN THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

As the rarity of finding Roman coins in Northern Germany, even of the period of the incursion of Drusus, or the defeat of Varus, is not only consistent with the slight hold the conquerors of the rest of the then known world ever had on it, and is borne out by the results of many centuries, the discovery of a number is in itself matter of great curiosity and interest, and in the present instance the more so, from the peculiarity under which they have been originally concealed, at two different and very distant periods, in close proximity but perfectly independent of each other: the facts, therefore, abridged from the German account of Mr. Fred. Hahn, of Hanover, may be deemed worthy the attention of the Numismatic Society.

In the spring of 1847, a farmer of the parish of Leugerich, Amt Zieren, betwixt Osnabruck and Lingen, not far from the Ems, found on the rise of a fir-plantation which bears the significant name of Wallage (Wall-place), beneath a large stone which he wanted for a building on his farm, a great quantity of Roman silver coins covered by a small bronze patera, upon which he was induced to remove two other large stones, further eastward, which resulted in the agreeable discovery beneath the second stone of a valuable deposit of gold ornaments with about 10 or 12 Roman golden coins, covered carefully up in an enclosure of small stones, and under the third stone again a number of silver coins, of a coinage about one hundred and fifty years later in date than any of the first quantity of silver found. It was this latter circumstance which principally enhanced the interest of the discovery; for an examination of them shewed that the first quantity found ranged in date from Trajan (96—117) to Septimus Severus (193—196), and in the accompanying report is a detailed list, with the reverses (pp. 10—22), numbering in all 406 varieties, but beyond the last mentioned emperor none were found.

On the other hand, the gold coins under the second stone were of the date of Constantine the Great and his sons, as late as A.D. 361, and the golden ornaments found with them seem of the same

æra. The silver coins under the third stone had all been struck by the usurper Magnentius, so that there was an interval of about 150 years from the date of the coins found under the first stone to that of those found under the second and third.

The gold ornaments consisted of:—

- 1.—A gold fibula in the form of a cross, of which a drawing, the size of the original, is contained in the lithographic print accompanying the work. Plate i., fig. 1.
- 2.—A gold ring with a beautiful rosette in filigree.
- 3.—Another ring, not quite so elaborate.
- 4.—A golden gimmet ring.
- 5.—Four studs or buttons, with their heads also neatly worked in filigree, and pierced with a hole to fasten them to a garment: all these articles, from the beauty of the design and workmanship, may be supposed above the reach of German artists of the period, therefore probably of Roman work. Of less perfect workmanship were—
- 6.—A spiral ring, and
- 7.—Two armillæ with sexagonal endings.

The ten gold coins found with these articles are not more particularly described than as the coinage of Constantine the Great and his sons, but so sharp and fresh, that they seem never to have been in circulation.

This last circumstance seems also to have been the case with the silver coins of Magnentius, found under the third stone; as it is particularly noticed, that they seem as new as if just from the die. They were seventy in number, with some denarii of Maxentius, as also a silver medallion of Constantius. The silver in the latter is so far remarkable, that it has become chloride of silver (Chlor-Silber), so that on one side it is so fragile as to crumble betwixt the fingers, whilst on the others the silver preserves its consistency. The silver patera covering is still more brittle and broken.

Dr. Hahn presumes, from these facts, that the place of the deposit was originally a sanctuary of the ancient Saxons, as the popular tradition always pointed it out as the depositary of great treasure (and he might have also alluded to the name of Wallage), and that these treasures had been committed there to the sacred earth in troublesome times, and afterwards forgotten; and from the contents under the second and third stones being so valuable, he further infers that the person who secreted them had been a Saxon Hertog of considerable consequence, and possibly, one of the Saxons mentioned by Zosimus, as having led an auxiliary force to assist Magnentius in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Mursu, now Esseke, on the Drave, where he states 54,000 com-

batants to have fallen. The entire weight of the golden ornaments here produced is stated at $14\frac{5}{8}$ Loth and 12 As., about $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; but with them was found a grand golden necklace, with pendulous drops of the same metal, sold to a goldsmith, and which Dr. Hahn laments as the most valuable article, not only intrinsically, but because gold or silver ornaments are much more rarely found in Germany than either in France, Britain, or Scandinavia.

From the small and feminine size of the rings and armillæ, Dr. Hahn concludes that these ornaments belonged to the wife or daughters of the chieftain who joined the usurper, according to the German practice, with his whole family, in the South, intending, after victory, to return and reclaim his family treasure and the new coinage, which we may suppose to have been the shining first instalment of imperial pay and foretaste of future reward on a successful issue; but the neglect to reclaim it, tells the sorrowful tale of the destruction of the entire family, not leaving one member to return and disinter it from the holy soil to which it had been committed.

WILLIAM BELL.

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IV.

ON A VERY RARE SILVER COIN (DENARO D'ARGENTO) OF BERENGARIUS II., KING OF ITALY, WITH HIS SON ALBERTUS (ADALBERTUS) AS CO-REGENT, A.D. 950—962.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 26, 1855.]



THE obverse is inscribed ✠BERENGARIV, and in the field, his dignity, REX. On the reverse, we read in the centre, PA—PIA in two lines, which is the name of the city of Pavia, where the coin was struck; and around, ✠ALBERTVS . R✠ [Rex.], which is the name of his son, whom he had created co-regent.

The way in which the letters are arranged in the legends, corresponds with that of several coins in my series of kings of Italy, particularly those of the predecessors of Berengarius II., namely, Hugo and Lotharius, on whose coins we, in like manner, find the names of father and son together. About thirteen years ago, Signor Giulio di S. Quintino, a numismatist distinguished for his researches on early Italian mediæval coins, published a coin nearly similar of Berengarius II and Albert, in the "Memorie

della R. Accademia delle Scienze di Torino," vol. v., serie ii. He considered it unique, and only to be found in that celebrated deposit of precious objects, the Library of the Vatican.¹ Some years ago, when passing through Rome, the late and much lamented Monsignor Molza very kindly showed me the coin, even at a time when the library was closed to the public.

When at Turin, in 1847, I also obtained the gracious favour of being permitted to inspect the private collection of Italian mediæval coins formed by his late Majesty Charles Albert at the Royal Palace.² To my surprise, I discovered two of these coins of Berengarius II. After a careful inspection, which convinced me that the two coins were from the same die (though somewhat differing from the coin in the Vatican), I ventured to propose an exchange for one of them, having fortunately with me several Italian coins not in the royal cabinet. My wish was granted, and I left the palace with this rare numismatic as well as historical document.

The life and exploits of Berengarius II. belong to an unhappy and calamitous portion of Italian mediæval history, and form part of a period of seventy years of faction, discord, treason, anarchy, and civil war, under ten native and as many foreign kings, from A.D. 888 to A.D. 961, when, by an imperial fundamental law of Otho I. of Saxony, the Italian crown was united with the German.

Towards the end of the ninth century, there were two sovereigns in Italy preeminent for their extended territorial possessions, as well as for their riches and personal

¹ The coin in the Vatican has ✠ BERENGARIVS.

² Through the kindness of Chevalier Promis, librarian to the king, and the learned author of that distinguished numismatic work "*Monete dei Reali di Savoia*." Torino. 1841 4to.

power. They were both pretenders to the crown of Italy by their Carolingian mothers. One was Berengarius I., duke of Friuli (guardian of the northern Alpine passes towards Germany), who, with the approval of Pope Stephanus V., was crowned at Pavia, in A.D. 888, as king of Italy. The other was Guido, duke of Spoleto and lord of the Marquisate of Fermo and Camerino. This coronation of Berengarius I. obliged Guido to fly to Germany to King Arnulf, but in 889, Guido having returned, two great battles were fought between them without any decisive result, one in the plain of Piacenza, the other near Brescia.

Towards the end of the year 894 Guido died, and Lambert, his son, began to press his demands against Berengarius I. In the meantime, Pope Formosus persuaded Arnulf, king of the Germans, to enter Italy, which Arnulf accomplished in September, 895. However, while before Spoleto he was taken ill, and returned to Germany, where he died, towards the end of A.D. 899.

In 896, Lambert and Berengarius I. had already made the river Adda a boundary of their kingdom; but Lambert having lost his life by a fall from his horse at a hunting party in October, A.D. 898, the Spoletonian faction called Louis, king of Provence, into Italy. He crossed the Alps in the spring of 899,³ and at first gained some advantage, but was soon obliged to retreat before Berengarius I., who, however, in consequence of having lost a battle on the Brenta against the Hungarians, sunk considerably in public esteem. At about the same time, having fallen out with Adalbert II., marquis of Tuscany, he was unable to prevent Louis from entering Italy again in A.D. 900, and

³ Papon. *Histoire de Provence*. II. p. 147.

advancing towards Rome, in which city Louis received the imperial coronation by Pope Benedict IV., in February, 901. He then forced Berengarius I. to take temporary refuge in Bavaria, but in A.D. 902, Berengarius surprised Louis at Verona, had him blinded, and sent back to Provence. Louis was at the age of twenty-four when he was deprived of sight. He resided afterwards at Vienne, and installed Hugo as Regent of Provence. In A.D. 904, Louis married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, by whom he had a son, named Charles Constantine, who succeeded him in the Duchy of Vienne, under the Burgundian king, Rudolph II.

A complication of events in Italy had now risen to the highest point by the opposition of the nobles, the plundering expeditions of the Hungarians, the strongly fixed position which the Saracens had taken on the mountain of Gargano, on the river Garigliano, and at Trainet, near Monaco. Pope John X. endeavoured to effect an alliance with several Italian princes against the Saracens, who were expelled, A.D. 915, from their fortresses on the Garigliano, by a son of the Roman consul Albericus, who, however, after this victory became so haughty and self-exalted that he was banished from Rome. Albericus afterwards fortified himself, with some of his followers, in the town of Orta in Etruria, and took the title of Marquis, and, in order to defy the Romans, he invited the roaming Hungarians into the Roman territory, who caused great destruction; but after their retreat the Romans took Orta, and put Albericus to death, A.D. 925.

This is one of the flagrant examples, which show how things were going on at that time in Italy.

But let us return to the period of the royal personage to whom our coin refers. Berengarius II. was the eldest son

of Adalbert I., Longaspada (e corta fede—), Marquis of Ivrea, by his first wife, Gisla (Gisilla), only daughter of Berengarius I., king of Italy. It thus appears, that she wished to transmit the name of her illustrious father to her first-born son.

The mother of Berengarius I. also bore the name of Gisla, and was a daughter of the Emperor Louis I., son of Charlemagne. On that account, Berengarius II. laid claim to a Carlovingian descent, and to the Regno d'Italia. About A.D. 925, he succeeded his father in the Marquisate of Ivrea, which embraced at that period the greatest part of Piedmont.

As long as the mother of Berengarius II. was alive, Adalbert I. of Ivrea and Berengarius I. were good friends; but after her death, Adalbert having married Ermengard (la Bella), a daughter of the late Marquis Adalbert II. of Tuscany, this friendship was soon turned into hatred. This occurred through the influence of Bertha,⁴ the mother of Ermengard, who, in fact, ruled in Tuscany, and being a personal enemy of Berengarius I., exercised such an influence over her son-in-law, that he became one of the principal chiefs of the Spoletonian faction,⁵ which deprived Berengarius I. of his kingdom and of his life.

Besides, Adalbert of Ivrea was also envious of his father-in-law for having assumed the imperial title (Berengarius I. was crowned as Emperor⁶ by Pope John X., in March, A.D. 916), and so towards the end of the year A.D. 921, the Spoletonian party invited to Italy Rudolph II., King of Upper Burgundy (Transjurana), for their protec-

⁴ She died at Lucca, 8th of March, A. D. 925.

⁵ Luitpr. lib. xii. cap. 6.

⁶ In my series of imperial coins is one of him which bears that title.

tion. Rudolph II. received the crown of Lombardy in February, A.D. 922, from the Archbishop Lambert of Milan, who was a fierce enemy of Berengarius I. The latter, however, kept off the first attack of his enemies with Hungarian mercenaries, in a decided battle between Piacenza and Borgo San Donnino, on the 29th of June, A.D. 923, but soon afterwards, in the beginning of March, A.D. 924, Berengarius I. was assassinated in the cloister of a church near his palace at Verona, by his confidant Flambert, bribed for that purpose.⁷ In the same month (March 12th), the Hungarians had set Pavia on fire.⁸

It appears that soon after the assassination of Berengarius I., Adalbert I., Marquis of Ivrea, had died, and Ermengard, his second wife, on account of the minority of her stepson, Berengarius II., equipped an army, and entered the city of Pavia by force⁹ (A.D. 925), accompanied by her son Anscar, and her stepson Berengarius II., in order to deprive Rudolph II. (king of Upper Burgundy), of the kingdom of Italy, and to maintain the right of Berengarius II. to the throne as a nephew of Berengarius I.

Rudolph II. at that time resided at Verona, on account of its convenience of situation, and also as being a strongly fortified city. Ermengard had collected together as much as she could in money, men, and arms. A contemporary historian, however, hints, that she obtained more by the arms of Venus than by those of Mars.¹⁰ But it may

⁷ Giulini. *Memorie di Milano*, vol. ii. p. 163.

⁸ In July, the Saracens had surprised Oria in Calabria, and conquered the fortress of Santagata.

⁹ Sigonio, lib. vi. sub ann. 925.

¹⁰ Luitprand, lib. iii. cap. 2 : "Il quale per altro era una mala lingua," observes Zanetti, vol. iv. p. 308.

easily be supposed, that a woman like Ermengard, possessed of so much influence and power in the north of Italy, and also still distinguished by great personal beauty and the highest accomplishments that the period could give, should have had enemies, and of course scandal was not idle. Therefore, to the historians of her time, Ermengard might have said, in the way of Sir Peter Teazle, "Gentlemen, with you I leave my character behind." By mild behaviour, soft caressings, and many cunning ways, Ermengard managed the government, and won both hearts and minds. In the meantime, Rudolph II., infuriated that a woman should occupy the royal residence at Pavia, resolved to lay siege to that city with all his force of Burgundians and Italian allies. Ermengard, despairing of external aid, and already in want of provisions, had recourse to her usual craftiness. She wrote a letter to Rudolph, wherein she well-meaningly informed him, that he had been betrayed by his own people, that his life only depended upon her, and had already been sold. "*Si te perdere vellem,*" says she in her letter, "*jam longo tempore extinctus esses : tui quippe omnes te deserere, meque ardentius adire contendunt,*" etc.,¹¹ and further, she observes, that chains were prepared for him if he did not take refuge in her arms, where he might find the proof of being more beloved by her than threatened.

It appears that Rudolph II. had not the firmness of the wise Ulysses ; on the contrary, the signature of the letter it seems must have kindled a flame in his heart which drew him towards the siren. He forgot his wife¹² and

¹¹ Luitpr. lib, iii. cap. 3.

¹² It appears that Rudolph II was already married in 922, to Bertha, daughter of Burcard I. Duke of Suabia.

friends, the Archbishop of Milan, and his army. Secretly (and favoured by darkness) he passed the river, and found himself soon in the arms of Ermengard as a voluntary prisoner.

“Sire, si vous laissez, comme Charles désire,
Comme Diane fait, par trop vous gouverner,
Fondre, pétrir, mollir, refondre et retourner,
Sire, vous n’êtes plus, vous n’êtes plus que cire.”¹³

Daylight discovered the fraud to the army, which, by a slip of parchment, became disbanded. Many of the captains sheltered themselves for personal security behind the walls of Milan. The cunning Donna then, in order to dominate both the realm and the king, became his concubine, under the name of wife, to make him father of her sons. And so Rudolph commanded the people, and Ermengard commanded Rudolph.

However, the Archbishop of Milan, possessing great influence, as well as other Lombard princes, over the crown, urged by zeal, or by jealousy, would not endure a conduct so disgraceful to the Italian *Maestà*.

Hugo of Provence (a wild offspring of the Carolingian race) was invited to come to Italy to drive this effeminate tyrant and his scandalous step-sister¹⁴ from the royal

¹³ Les deux Diances.

¹⁴ Hugo was uterine brother of Ermengard, his father being Thibaud, count of Arles, and his mother, Bertha, a descendant from the Carolingian line—being a daughter of the younger Lothaire, king of Lorraine, and grandson of Charlemagne. Bertha became, by a second marriage (circa A.D. 917), the wife of Adalbert II. (the rich) Marquis of Tuscany, whose grave may still be seen near the door of the cathedral at Lucca.

It may be observed, that the House of Este, and that of Brunswick-Luneburg, now occupying the throne of Great Britain, is derived from this Adalbert II. Marquis of Tuscany.

residence of Pavia, and to occupy the throne. Rudolph II., who had already received reproaches from his Burgundians, who considered their country as having been neglected by so long an absence, left Italy. It appears, however, that the troops of Hugo were driven back over the Alps, for a time, by Berengarius II., who, with the spirit of a ruler, could not long submit to the guardianship of Ermengard, and soon obtained a formidable authority.

It may be observed that Hugo, Count of Provence, had also assumed the title of King of Arles, intending by means of this title to further his designs against Italy. The Arelate comprised at that time the territories of Chalons, Maçon, the country of Vienne (Dauphiné), part of Languedoc, and Provence, with the capital, Arles. By invitation of the Friulian party, joined by many other Italian potentates, and also by the Pope, Hugo equipped a fleet, and sailed from Provence to Pisa, in the summer of A.D. 926, where he was received by the Archbishop of Milan, the nuncio of Pope John X., and many ambassadors, who persuaded him to become king of Italy. In consequence of this, Hugo went to Pavia, where at an assembly on the 17th of July, A.D. 926, he was acknowledged as lawful king of Italy, and was crowned at Milan by the Archbishop Lambert. It may be further observed, that the election of the kings of Italy, at the diet composed of Lombard Princes and Bishops, was not conceived to convey any pretensions to the sovereignty of Rome. The royal crown of Lombardy was in the hands of the Archbishop of Milan, who at that time (by consent of the barons) had somewhat of the same power to bestow the crown of Lombardy, that the Pope had to bestow the imperial crown.

Hugo forthwith concluded a treaty with Henry I.,

king of the Germans (919—936), and with the Byzantine Emperor, Romanus I. In A.D. 933, he made peace with Rudolph II., king of Upper Burgundy, who had menaced Italy again with an invasion, and upon a renunciation of his claim to Italy, Hugo ceded Provence to Rudolph, with the exception of Arles. In A.D. 935, Hugo endeavoured to restore in Pavia much of what had been destroyed by the Hungarians in A.D. 924: and it appears also that he rebuilt there the royal palace.¹⁵ Hugo governed alone from A.D. 926 to 931; but in that year, on the 14th of April, he created Lotharius, son of his first wife, Alda,¹⁶ co-regent, and towards the latter end of the year 938, married Bertha,¹⁷ the daughter of Burkard, Duke of Allemannia (Suabia), widow of Rudolph II.;¹⁸ his son Lotharius he caused to be betrothed to Adelaide, the daughter of Bertha. The marriage, however, did not take place till A.D. 947.

Adalbert, Marquis of Ivrea, had also a son by his second wife, Ermengard, named Anscar. Both brothers were held in great consideration in Lombardy, being rich and powerful; so much so, that Hugo of Provence, king of Italy, with a view to attach these mighty vassals to his party, married in A.D. 934, to Berengarius II., Willa, the daughter of his brother Boso, marquis of Tuscany. In fact, Hugo was, as already mentioned, kinsman to Berengarius II., being the son of Bertha (daughter of the younger Lothaire, king of Lorraine), who by a second marriage

¹⁵ Giuliani, *Memorie di Milano*, vol. ii. p. 187.

¹⁶ *Aldae amatissimae et carissimae conjugis nostrae*. Dipl. ab AN. 929, id. p. 178.

¹⁷ Bertha founded a Benedictine abbey at Payerne [Paterniacum], in the Canton de Vaud, where she also died.

¹⁸ Rudolph II. died in A.D. 937.

became the wife of Adalbert II., marquis of Tuscany : hence Ermengard, the step-mother of Berengarius II., was step-sister of Hugo. The other brother, Anscar, was created marquis of Camerino and Spoleto in A. D. 934, by Hugo. However, both of them having been suspected (and according to Hugo's opinion convicted) of conspiracy, Hugo had Anscar imprisoned, and shortly afterwards, in A. D. 939, executed. He endeavoured also to decoy Berengarius II. to his court, for the purpose of having him blinded, but Prince Lotharius, the son of Hugo, informed Berengarius II. of his father's intention.

Upon which Berengarius II. fled to Germany, whither his wife Willa also followed him; though near her confinement, she had the courage to traverse the Alps, and even sometimes on foot. Thus the journey became as painful as the track was dangerous.

“Langathmig Kommt der Sturm gebräus't,
Verweht im Flug die Gleise,
Den Zügel hält in frommer Faust,
Der Knecht und späht im Kreise,
Am Fels vorbei mit rascher Flucht—
Da glatzt ihm an die wilde Schlucht—

Bekümmert mahnt er; Herrin mein,
Wie kraus die Flocken stieben!
Die Lichter Gottes, grosz und klein,
Sind heut daheim geblieben;
Zu gerne lauft in Nacht und Graus
Die Wölfin mit den Jungen aus.”

Berengarius II. obtained protection and help from Otho I. (the great) king of the Germans, at whose court he remained several years.

Hugo had sent a considerable embassy to Otho, with authority to offer him a large sum, to give up Berengarius II.; this, however, Otho refused, and advised a reconciliation. Upon which Hugo, with the Saracens

whom he had in his pay, occupied all the passes of the Alps, to prevent Berengarius II. returning again to Lombardy. While Berengarius II. was in Germany, information was constantly forwarded to him about the affairs of Italy : among his intimate friends there was one named Amadeus, who disguised himself under different characters, sometimes as a pilgrim, at other times even as a beggar, and so in that manner introduced himself into the royal residence of Hugo, observing what passed, and what was said of Berengarius II. This Amadeus endeavoured also by various means to alienate the minds of the nobles as well as of the people from Hugo. And as Berengarius II. in A.D. 945, appeared with a small army of German mercenaries in Italy, the towns of Lombardy opened their gates, and hailed him as their deliverer. He soon gained many partisans, and by that means obtained the deprivation of both kings, of their power but not of their titles.

Hugo, abandoned and hated by all Italy,¹⁹ abdicated in favour of his son Lotharius, A.D. 946, and returned to Arles, carrying with him the treasures he had amassed. He, however, soon afterwards died, 24th of April, A.D. 947, at Vienne, at the Convent of Saint Peter, which he had founded in A.D. 926.

Lotharius was recognised king by the Italian Princes ; on account, however, of his youth, Berengarius II. undertook the government, leaving to the generous but feeble Lotharius, the crown and title of king of Italy, kept the power of sovereign authority in his own hands.

Soon after the resignation of Hugo, the Bavarian Duke

¹⁹ Muratori calls him "a little Tiberius."

Henry I. (948—955), brother of Otho I., king of the Germans, took advantage of this state of affairs to invade Italy, A.D. 948. He took Aquileja, made an inroad as far as Pavia, and returned home with great booty and without obstacle. In the following year (949) the Hungarian king Taxis, also invaded Italy with a numerous horde, without encountering any resistance. He would have occasioned great destruction had it not been that Berengarius II. satisfied him with ten bushels of coined silver,²⁰ which he collected for that purpose from all his subjects by a heavy poll-tax, without exception of age, condition or rank. The rest of the money he kept for himself. Thus it was under a sort of guardianship, Lotharius wore the crown of Italy. This noble minded prince died at Turin on the 22nd of November, A.D. 950.

“Da nahm ihn Michael²¹ freundlich
In starkem Arme
Von leuchtendem Eisen umkleidet,
Und trug ihn gen Himmel
Zu Christus und Karl dem Grossen.”

According to report Lotharius was poisoned by order of

²⁰ “Hugo, Rex Italiæ datis, decem numorum modiis, et aliis decem modiis Berengarius persuasit Taxi, Hungariorum Duci, ut Italia excederet.” vid. Schönvisner, *Notitia Hungaricæ rei Numariæ*. Budaë, 1801. 4to. p. 86. It seems, from this quotation, that the same sum had been previously paid by Hugo at another irruption of the Hungarians, which appears to have happened in A.D. 938, as we may infer from another fact mentioned by Schönvisner [*loc. cit.*].

²¹ The winged figure of St. Michael, the archangel, is represented on the sol d’or of Cunipert, Aripert, and Luitprand, kings of Italy [655—739], as well as on the sol d’or of some of the dukes of Beneventum, as patron of the Lombards. In Pavia [the residence of the kings of Italy], the Basilica of that city built by the early Lombard kings, was dedicated to St. Michael. The Basilica still exists in tolerable preservation.

Berengarius II.²² who was probably afraid lest his amiable and gentle disposition should at last gain the affections of the Italians, or lest his consort, Adelaide, (who was a daughter of Rudolph II., king of Upper Burgundy, and of Bertha, daughter of Burchard I., Duke of Suabia, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments), should remind her husband of his royal right.

It appears, also, that Willa, the wife of Berengarius II., a cruel and ambitious woman, had suggested this foul deed, both from hopes of the royal crown, and from jealousy of the handsome and pious Adelaide.

Scarcely was Lotharius dead, when Berengarius II. was proclaimed king, and had himself and his wife, Willa, crowned at the cathedral of St. Michael, at Pavia, on the 15th of December, A.D., 950, taking his son, Adalbert, as co-regent. The truth of this historical fact is completely confirmed by the coin. Berengarius II. now intrigued to compel Adelaide, the widow of Lotharius, who had retired from the court of Pavia, and resided at Como, to marry his son Adalbert,²³ and upon her refusal, had her arrested, reconducted to Pavia, and imprisoned on the 29th of April, A.D., 951, in a tower at the Castle of Garda, close to the lake of that name. Here she was stripped of her riches, and treated with all sort of cruelty and insult, allowing her only one maid. At this time the unfortunate widow was scarcely more than twenty years of age. After a hard confinement of four months, the grossly ill-treated queen found means to elude the vigilance of her keepers, and escaped from her prison in the dead of night; but

²² Giuliani. *Memorie di Milano*. Vol. ii. p. 230.

²³ Adalbert was afterwards married to Gerberga [955—980], sister of Alberic, count of Macon, who had died in A.D. 955, without issue.

having mistaken her way she fell into a large piece of water, where she remained until the following night for fear of being discovered, nearly exhausted by hunger and cold.

At last, alone and unassisted she extricated herself, and by the help of a priest, came to the Bishop of Reggio, who caused her to be brought for safety to the Castle of Canossa, where her relation, the Marquis Azzo I. d'Este (Azzone) undertook the protection of the persecuted widow, and valiantly defended his castle. By the advice of the Marquis Azzo d'Este, Adelaide applied to Otho I., King of the Germans, for help, offering him the assistance of her adherents for the acquisition of Italy, and also, at the same time, her hand. Otho being a widower (having been married in A.D. 930 to Edila, one of the daughters of King Edward the Elder of England, who died in A.D. 947), immediately entered Italy with an army, without great opposition, relieved Canossa, advanced to Pavia, and in a short time made himself master of Lombardy; where, on the 5th of October, A.D. 951, he was acknowledged as king. Having thus avenged the wrongs of Adelaide, and delivered her from her persecutor, he married her on the 25th of December, A.D. 951, and took her to Pavia, where her virtues and accomplishments not only gained the affection of her husband, but the admiration of every one; as she was well-known to be a kind and benevolent benefactress to the poor and oppressed.²⁴

Berengarius II. (having become a fugitive) resolved,

²⁴ One of the brothers of Adelaide, of the name of Burchard, became archbishop of Lyons, in A.D. 947. He had been before bishop of Lausanne.

Adelaide died in A.D. 1000. She had two sons by Otho, one succeeded his father as Otho II. the other, William, became archbishop of Mentz.

after Otho's return to Germany, to submit to the powerful king, particularly as he was induced to do so by Conrad Duke of Lorraine, brother-in-law of Otho, whom he had left in Italy with a German army. Berengarius II. went to Germany, and at Merseburg threw himself at the feet of the king (952). Thus, by a speedy submission, and the cession of the marquisate of Friuli (the key of Northern Italy, which Otho gave to his brother, Henry I. Duke of Bavaria), Berengarius II., in co-regency with his son Adalbert, obtained of Otho I., at an imperial diet at Augsburg, in 952, the investiture of the kingdom of Italy.

Scarcely had Berengarius II. returned to Italy when he threw off his vassalage; and moving with an armed force against the Marquis Azzo I. d'Este, laid siege to Canossa to punish him for the protection he had rendered to Queen Adelaide.

Otho, oppressed by the affairs of Germany, and the turbulent Hungarians, was unable to despatch troops to Italy to succour the faithful Azzo, who defended himself valiantly for three years in his strong castle, when at last a German army arrived, commanded by Ludolf, the son of Otho I.²⁵ who obliged Berengarius II. to raise the siege of Canossa, in A.D. 956, and take refuge in the Castle of St. Giulio, as he did not wish to risk a battle against the Germans. However, his son Adalbert proved himself more valiant; but fortune not favouring him he became the prisoner of Ludolf, who generously restored him to liberty.

Soon after Berengarius II. was delivered up by his own people to Ludolf, who treating him in the same generous way as he had done his son Adalbert, set him free. The

²⁵ By his first wife, Edila. Vid. Muratori, ad ann. 952.

next year (957), Ludolf having died, Berengarius II. again seized upon the kingdom of Italy, and untaught by misfortunes, ruled in as cruel and as arbitrary a manner as ever. In 958, Genoa sent an ambassador, named Eboris, to Berengarius II. and his son Adalbert, through whom they recognised and confirmed the constitutions and privileges of the Genoese, and admonished those who owed them fealty (*feudatari*) to respect them.²⁶

At last, after the lapse of ten years, the own subjects of Berengarius, as well as the Italians in general, applied for help to the King of the Germans, soliciting him to deliver them from the tyrant; and at the same time Pope John XII. and many Bishops, whom Berengarius had curtailed in their rights and liberties, joined with them in the request.

Those demonstrations, and the papal promise of the imperial crown to Otho I. gave so weighty an impulse, that he directly marched at the head of an army into Italy, to subdue his rebellious vassals, whose troops, although commanded by his son Adalbert, refused to fight for the tyrant. In that manner Otho I. made himself master of Lombardy, without opposition, and Berengarius II. and his son Adalbert having been dethroned at Pavia in A.D. 961, Otho was proclaimed King of Italy, and was crowned at Milan, by the Archbishop Gualberto, in November, 961.

Otho I. then repaired to Rome, and was crowned there as Emperor of the holy Roman Empire, by Pope John XII. (*Octavianus Albericus*), on the 3rd of February, A.D. 962.²⁷

²⁶ Serra. *Storia di Genova*.

²⁷ Amongst my series of imperial coins, is one struck in Rome at this very period. It represents the full-faced and bearded bust of the Emperor Otho I., inscribed ✠ OTTO. IMPERATO. On

Berengarius II. saved himself by flying, with a small number of his followers, into the Fortress of St. Leo, situated in the mountainous territory of Feltro. Queen Willa fled for refuge to the fortified island of St. Giulio, on the Lâgo di Orta; but after a siege of two months fell into the hands of Otho, who sent her to her husband at St. Leone, hoping she might persuade him to yield, and deliver up the fortress. But Willa employed her entire influence to hold it, and famine alone compelled Berengarius II. to surrender it in A.D. 964, 12th of September. Otho sent the prisoner to Bamberg, where he died in A.D. 966.

Berengarius II. had three sons and two daughters by Willa; their names were Adalbert, Guido (Widone), and Conone. The first wandered about as a fugitive after his deposition, and died at Autun; the second fell in battle against the Emperor Otho I. in A.D. 965; and the third went to Constantinople and there died.

The Empress Adelaide generously took care of the two daughters, and kept them at her court. One of them named Gerberga, was married to Alezan, whose valour delivered Liguria from the Arabs, and from that union sprang the Marquisate of Montferat, and through them the Marquises of Saluzzo, and many noble families of Piedmont. Willa ended her life in a convent.

the reverse we read DOM. (inus) IOANNES., and in the field, PAPA.

The newspaper of Cologne [*Kölnische Zeitung*], of April 24th, 1855, informs us that an equestrian statue of the emperor Otho the Great (I.), which stands before the town-hall, in the old market-place of Magdeburg, is about to undergo a thorough repair, and adds that it is not only one of the oldest monuments of that city, but perhaps of that kind in all Germany.

Otho I. died at Memleben, May 7th, A.D. 973.



The character of Berengarius II. has induced historians to place him in the list of passionate and cruel tyrants. He was easily irritated, implacable in his hatred, inclined to dissimulation, proud and imperious, but not shrinking from humiliation if it could serve his turn, and enable him to execute his ambitious or revengeful plans.

As a soldier he has earned some fame; although it appears that his boldest resolutions and actions were urged upon him by Willa, who surpassed her husband in firmness of character, as well as in malice and revengeful passions. It may be yet observed that Berengarius II. had an own brother, named Dodone, who was left in possession of Ivrea, and became father of Ardouin, the last native King of Italy, who reigned from 1002—1014.²⁴

J. G. PFISTER.

British Museum, April 25th, 1855.

V.

UNPUBLISHED PATTERN RUPEE OF WILLIAM IV.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 22, 1855.]

At the sale of the superb collection of coins and medals, formed by my respected and sincerely regretted friend, the late James Dodsley Cuff, Esq., I obtained from Lot 2,234 patterns, engraved by Thomas Wyon, junr., A.D. 1812, for the one and two rix dollars of Ceylon, of whose existence

²³ I possess two different coins of Ardoin in my series of coins of the kings of Italy.

I was totally ignorant; and a pattern rupee of his late Majesty King William IV., by the then chief engraver of the London Mint, William Wyon, R.A., which also I had neither seen nor even heard of. There were many other lots in this sale, that, from their description in the Catalogue, I am persuaded contained unpublished coins and patterns. But, going no further than this pattern rupee of King William IV., we have before us tangible evidence of what is so much to be regretted, that—while English collectors will incur any expense in the purchase of coins and medals, they rarely give themselves the trifling trouble of making known their unpublished specimens to the less fortunate of the numismatic tribe, whose circumstances or residence render such varieties unknown existences, and limit the benefit of the princely gatherings to the owner and those who may happily be within the circle of his friendship; and by no one could such treasures be more courteously and willingly exhibited than they were at all times by the kind and estimable Mr. Cuff.

In all Eastern countries the coining of money is a symbol of supreme authority jealously retained by the supreme power; and, with the decline of actual supremacy this phantom is still clung to, even when the representative of former greatness has sunk to be a dependant for his daily bread on some existing rule: witness the descendant of the house of Timur, a pensioner on the English Crown, yet, though his authority does not extend beyond the palace he occupies, he continues to coin money, with as high-sounding inscriptions as were ever issued by his great ancestor, the Akbār of A.D. 1556. Here is the style of the late (so called) Great Moghul (who died A.D. 1837) copied from his rupee, in my possession. The inscriptions, translated, are :—

Obv.—"The blessed mintage of Muhammad Akbār Shāh, the victorious King, and a (second) Sahābī Kirān (A.H.), 1245." (A.D. 1830.)

Rev.—"Struck at Shāh Jehānābād (Delhi) the seat of Government, in the 25th year of the happy reign." Weight, 7 dwts. 5 grains.

I am not aware that any person has taken up the subject of the coinage of the English East India Company, all my inquiries at booksellers' for any such works having been unsuccessful; but, as I understand the study of Numismatics is engaging attention in India, I trust that that coinage, if not hitherto investigated, may be speedily investigated there, where indeed it can alone be done satisfactorily.

Ruding, in his first supplement, plate 6, and in his second supplement, plate 15, gives engravings of some silver and copper coins of Charles II. and James II. of Bombay currency; also of a large lead piece for Bombay, which has no date, but from the letters on it (G. R.,) he assigns it with every probability to George I. I have a similar coin, with the date 1741, weight 1 ounce 6 grains; and another with the date 1771, weighing 15 dwts. 15 grains; and I have seen two pieces of similar type and metal, half their size. The coin of 1741 came to me from Dublin; that of 1771 was found a few years since at Kinsale, in repairing a house. These three specimens in lead, being of the reigns of George I. II. and III. from their succession would seem to indicate some established and continuous purpose. It is unlikely that anything honorary would be struck in so worthless and easily injured a metal as lead; yet, as they all bear the authoritative inscription "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ," we may presume, in the absence of any information, that they were current coins. Ruding does not give the weights of

the silver and copper coins represented in plates 6 and 15. From their rarity, the quantities struck were probably small; and it is not unlikely that they were sent to Bombay from London. But the Company's presuming to coin money, drew down upon them, in the reign of William III., the high displeasure of the reigning Great Moghul, the Emperor Aureng-Zêb, whom they had to appease by an explanation. Elphinstone, in his "History of India," vol. ii. pp. 555, 556, mentions, that A.D. 1693, Kâhfi Khân was sent to Bombay on this and various alleged delinquencies of the Company, "and that they explained their coining money in their own King's name (which was another complaint against them), by stating that they had to purchase investments at places where the Moghul's money did not pass."

Marsden, in the second volume of his "Numismata Orientalia," p. 663, in his series of the coins of the "Moghul Emperors of Hindustan," states:—"It was in this year of Furrukh-sîrs reign," (fifth year, A.D. 1716-17) "that the English East India Company obtained from him (through the agency of Mr. John Surman, factor, and Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, with K'hojâh Serhad, an Armenian, as linguist), the memorable firman or edict, exempting them from the payment of customs, authorizing them to coin money of the empire in the island of Bombay, as had been usual at Chinapatan or Madras, and granting them the exercise of many other important privileges." In a note, Marsden adds, "It is dated the fourth day of the second month (1129), and in the fifth year of the reign (6th January, 1716—17); a translation of it will be found in Fraser's 'History of Nadir Shâh,' p. 45, and the detail of many circumstances respecting it, in Scott's 'History of Arunzebe's successors,' p. 139." I am unable

to obtain any of the works referred to; nor can I find in any history within my reach, when the East India Company's establishment at Madras took place, or whether Chinapatan was then under their rule. But Bombay being, as I apprehend, their then seat of government, I infer that the privilege of coining was granted to the English on the same terms as the native powers of Chinapatan and Madras were allowed to exercise it.

Auber, in his "Rise and Progress of the British Power in India," vol. i. p. 21, A.D. 1715, gives many particulars of this grant, which however Jaffier Khan, the Moghul "Governor of India, manifested an indisposition to obey," and in a dispatch from the members of the embassy, dated Cossimbuzar, 15th August, 1717, they say, "we went ourselves in person to him and shewed him the phirmaund, and demanded the free use of the mint, as before advised." Jaffier put them off, as they say, "with a few sweetening words," and by a dispatch of the directors, dated 16th February, 1721, we find, that up to that time the matter still remained as it had been; for thus write the directors: "By all this, we hope you will lay hold of the present opportunity to get the grants confirmed. First, that of the Mint." The "present opportunity" was probably the accession of a new emperor (Muhammed Shâh), and in 1725 they had obtained the boon; for, in a dispatch of the Directors, dated the 1st of December, 1725, they say, "For the reasons by you given, we permit you to rebuild your silver mint." And this is all the information I can find in Auber.

We may be assured that the East India Company coined money from this period; but I suppose that the type, inscriptions, and even place of mintage, must have been copied (very probably to excite less attention to the

long withheld privilege) from the Moghul's coinage, as Marsden does not mention any coin of the Company's, until A.D. 1762-3, when (vol.ii. p.677, and plate 44, coin 937) he gives a rupih of Shâh Alum, "coined at Kalkatah, in the fourth year of the happy reign of the Emperor. Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains," and remarks, "This rupih was evidently struck at the period when Shâh Alum, after the defeat of his army, consented to place himself under the protection of the English Government, and to receive an assignment of certain revenues for his support. It is perhaps the earliest that expresses the name of Calcutta, and its weight accords with the regulated standard. The execution is creditable to the new mint."

These meagre and unsatisfactory items are all that I can glean from the means of information within my reach of reference. From such specimens of the silver coinage of the East India Company as we have the opportunity of seeing here, the earlier, in type and workmanship, have a mean appearance. Latterly their fabric improves, and the last of the Bombay Mint, previous to the present altered type, is a very neat and respectable coin. I shall trouble my readers with one specimen only from each of the presidencies.

MADRAS MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"The blessed mintage of the victorious Sovereign, Azîz ud-din Muhammad Alam gîr, A.H. 1172." (A.D. 1758).

Rev.—"Struck at Arcot in the 6th year of the happy reign." Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This sixth was the last year of Alam gîr's reign. He was succeeded by Shah Alum.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"Struck for circulation through the seven climates of the world, by that

shadow of the goodness of the Almighty, and Defender of the Muhammadan faith, Shah Alum, the King."

Rev.—"Struck at Murshedabad in the 19th year (A.H. 1204, A.D. 1789) of the happy reign." Weight, 8 dwts. $0\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

BOMBAY MINT.

Obverse Inscription (translated)—"The blessed mintage of Shah Alum, the victorious King, A.H. 1215." (A.D. 1800).

Rev.—"Struck at Surat, 46th year of the happy reign." Weight, 7 dwts. $11\frac{9}{10}$ grains.

I have now to describe Mr. Wyon's Pattern Rupee of King William IV.

The charter of the East India Company was renewed for twenty years by an Act of Parliament passed 28th August, 1833, to expire on the 30th April, 1854; and a change (by whom originated I know not) took place in the type of the Indian coinage. But this pattern rupee I neither saw nor heard of, until it surprised me by its appearance from Mr. Cuff's cabinet; for there was not anything in the Catalogue to intimate that it in any way differed from the current rupees of William IV., which, from their design and execution, are seen only to excite feelings of astonishment and contempt. I first applied to Mr. L. C. Wyon for information; but he was a child at the time it was engraved, and, like myself, had neither seen nor known of it. I have subsequently ascertained from a gentleman connected with Mr. Wyon at that period, that the Chief Engraver executed the Pattern for the Directors of the East India Company, by the orders and under the superintendence of Dr. Wilkins, their librarian, whose assistance was the more requisite, as there are three Oriental languages on the reverse. Mr. Wyon struck only

two or three specimens for himself, and, being always very careless as to preserving a series of his own works, I can readily understand how they soon found their way into the cabinets of friends near at hand; and I believe there were few persons for whom he had more regard than Mr. Cuff.

The obverse of this pattern has his late Majesty's bust, very similar to those on the English coinage, with the inscription in Latin:—

“GULIELMUS III. D:G: BRITANNIAR: REX F:D:”

The reverse has a very light and elegant wreath, within which, beneath an open lotus flower, is inscribed, “One Rupee, 1834.” Over the wreath, “East India Company.” On the lower sides, and below the wreath, “One Rupee” is repeated in three dialects. The inscription on the beholder's left hand is Sanscrit; the lower and central, Persian; and that on the right hand, Bengali. The weight of the pattern is 7 dwts. $11\frac{8}{10}$ grains.

The rupee, issued by the East India Company differs lamentably from the pattern. The execution is miserably coarse and repulsive, more suggestive of a cast than a struck coin. For the engraving I would make much allowance, as it may be the work of a native, accustomed only to inscriptions in oriental characters. The obverse has his Majesty's bust, and around it—

“WILLIAM III. KING.”

Rev.—A wreath, within which we read “One Rupee,” and the same in Persian. Above the wreath, “East India Company,” and immediately below it, “1835.” Weight, 7 dwts. $12\frac{3}{10}$ grains.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

VI.

PERIOD OF THE COINS OF CEYLON.

HAVING had an opportunity of examining upwards of 200 of the curious little coins of Ceylon, which Mr. Vaux has so well explained in his recent paper on the subject (Num. Chron. XVI. p. 121 seqq.), I was led to form an opinion as to their relative age and attribution somewhat different from that arrived at by him.

It appears to me that the agreement in the style of art (if art we can call it) is too uniform in the whole series of the copper coins to allow us to place them at such intervals as is the case in his arrangement. He places first in the series those of Vijaya Bahu, 1071—1126. Next come Parakrama, 1153—1186; Lilawati, 1202—1205, 1214, 1215, and again in 1216 for seven months; Sahasa Malla, 1205—1207; Dharmasoka, 1213; Bhuvaneka, 1303—1314. I may mention that being unable to consult Turnour, I take my dates from a chronological list contained in a Ceylon gazetteer, by Simon Casie Chitty, 8vo., Ceylon, 1834.

It seems to me, however, that the appearance and style of the coins demand a different arrangement. I lay before the Society specimens of each of the above sovereigns, with the exception of *Vijaya*, of whom I have no specimen to spare, as very few occurred in the parcel originally. I send, however, a neat impression of one which I still possess.

It will be seen on inspection of these coins that there are two distinct styles and varieties of fabric, each consisting of three coins. The one is large and thin, the

other smaller, more flattened on the edges, as if struck in a collar, and perhaps hardly so bold in its relief. It will appear probable from these remarks that we must suppose each of these varieties to contain coins struck in succession, and near to each other, and that any classification based solely on the names, which should separate the coins of each class, can hardly be correct.

The coins of the large class, are those bearing the names of *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*. These sovereigns we know did reign in close succession.

The second class contains, *Vijaya*, *Parakrama*, and *Bhuvaneka*. The classification of M. Vaux, however, is found to arrange these coins as follows—*Vijaya*, *Parakrama*, *Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*, *Bhuvaneka*. It appears to me that the separation from the *small* coins of *Vijaya* and *Parakrama*, of the *small* coin of *Bhuvaneka*, and the interposition of the *large* coins of the three other sovereigns, is hardly admissible. I propose, then, to arrange these coins as follows—*Lilawati*, *Sahasa Malla*, *Dharmasoka*, *Parakrama*, *Vijaya*, *Bhuvaneka*.

The coins of *Parakrama* may belong either to *Parakrama II.*, an usurper, 1216—1219, or rather to *Parakrama III.*, who reigned at Dambadeniya from 1267 to 1301. He was succeeded by *Vijaya IV.*, 1301 to 1303; the coins, however, may more probably belong to *Vijaya III.*, 1240—1267. *Bhuvaneka I.* reigned between 1303—1314.

This arrangement is, I think, more in accordance, so far as I am able to judge, with the fabric and appearance of the coins. I have placed, however, before the Society my reasons for proposing this alteration, and my materials for forming the opinion laid before it. Whichever way the Society may decide I shall be satisfied, as I seek the truth only. Numismatists are much indebted to Mr.

Vaux for the paper which I quote, without which I should have indeed been unable to class the coins properly.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

VII.

EXPLANATION OF A TYPE OF ARSACES XXX.

WHEN describing the curious little coin of Arsaces XXX., which has the type of a sort of sea-goat, I was unable to say anything regarding this curious representation. I have since found on the singular monument known as the "Caillou de Michaux," in the French cabinet, a figure analogous, at any rate. I take it from Millin's plate in his *Monuments inédit* (vol. i. p. 63, plate 9). Before an altar kneels a monster with a goat's head, but horns more like those of an antelope, with short wings, and with a body covered with scales. An altar behind it hides part of the body and tail; but the tail appears raised perpendicularly, so that part of it rises above the altar. An injury received by the stone, or wear, prevents our knowing whether the tail was that of a fish or not. This figure is curious from the similarity of the attitude to that of the mountain goat on the curious coin of Arsaces XXI., and which is itself identical, as I remarked at the time, with that of two similar animals in the N. W. palace of Nimrud, as figured by Layard. Although no altar or symbolic ornament appears on the coin, I considered the attitude as symbolic of adoration, from the well-known custom of the ancients of representing, by a part of any well-known group or symbolic representation, the whole. Millin considered

the monster as the *tragelaphus* of the Greeks. De Sacy attempted to explain it from the Zendavesta, and to consider it as a representation of the Ized *Behram*, who appears as "a goat, whose feet are pure, and whose horns are sharp," in the Bahram Jescht, Zendavesta, ii. 291.

It is now evident, however, that the Zend liturgies can only very partially serve in the explanation of the ancient monuments of Persia even, and that we must wait the development of the Assyrian Pantheon before attempting to explain such types. The fire-worship was probably tolerated and allowed by the Parthians to exist with the other religions, just as the Mogul princes, Huláku and his descendants, allowed all religions to continue in Persia, retaining their own vague and polytheistic worship. This may appear from the various types on the Parthian coins, some evidently belonging to the fire-worship, while some, as those with the victory, or the turreted-head of Seleucia (?), belong to the Greek system. The Magi, however, like the priests of other persuasions, would naturally consider as a persecution of their faith the toleration of any other.

Kœhler has described and engraved (*Gesammelte Schriften*, vol. vi. p. 47, tab. 6) a silver patera or shield in the collection of Count Stroganow, in the centre of which appears the mountain-goat, kneeling, as on the coin and bas-relief already mentioned. This, like other vessels resembling in form the monument known as the shield of Scipio (really, however, a Homeric scene), and the patera of Agrippa in the Vienna Museum, was discovered in Siberia, in the province of Perm, near the banks of the Kama. Kœhler considered it of Indian workmanship; we may now safely declare it Persian, from the coincidence of the type, without venturing to assign it to any particular period.

W. H. SCOTT.

MISCELLANEA.

ANCIENT COINS OF LYCIA, BEFORE THE TIME OF ALEXANDER. By SIR CHARLES FELLOWS. Lond. 8vo, 1855.—The student of Numismatic science knows full well the especial value which attaches to monographs of particular countries and towns, and will, therefore, hail with much pleasure the excellent work which Sir Charles Fellows has performed, in his attempt to elucidate what is at present known on the subject of the coinage of ancient Lycia, himself the first to explore satisfactorily and fully the country of which these are the most unquestionable, if not the most curious remains. There is, probably, no other student who could have performed this work so well, as assuredly there is no one who could have entered upon his task with more zeal and enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Fellows' book consists of nineteen plates of coins (admirably drawn by Lady Fellows, and engraved by Mr. Basire), containing representations of nearly one hundred and fifty varieties of the ancient coinage of the south-western province of Asia Minor, procured from the British Museum, his own and many private cabinets. The first specimens, in the opinion of Sir Charles Fellows, ascend to their earliest periods of coinage; perhaps to the seventh century, the last synchronizes with Alexander's conquest of Lycia in B.C. 333. Subsequently to this period, the Lycian language ceased to be used as an independent tongue, and Greek naturally became the language of coins, as it was that of the conquerors of the country. Though we may have some doubt how far Sir Charles is right in his judgment of the great antiquity of his earliest coin, we are quite ready to admit his general statement, that the coins bearing simple inscriptions in the Lycian character, are older than the invasion of Alexander.

The coins of ancient Lycia do not present any great variety of type, nor are they distinguishable by any peculiar beauty: this is, indeed, what we should naturally be led to expect. Though an enterprising, and to a certain extent (as their sculptured monuments indicate) a wealthy people, they had not acquired in early times that knowledge, or that civilization, which led the colonies of the purely Greek towns to fashion so many beautiful gem-like coins as we find in Sicily and Magna Græcia, and even in some of the islands of the Archipelago.

But the coins and other monuments of Lycia have, nevertheless,

a claim to a high interest upon the students of antiquity. As Sir Charles Fellows has justly remarked, many of the best known legends which have been embalmed in the poetry of Homer, came originally from, or at least have reference to, that country, Herodotus speaks of three principal tribes, the Caunians, Troes, and Tramelæ; and Sir Charles Fellows has found, that from Caunus on the West to Cape Caledonia on the East, the same art may be traced sculpturing the rocks, inscribing the same language, and using the same mythology.

Sir Charles Fellows has added greatly to the value of his little volume by an excellently executed map, in which he has entered the local names and the places; and by an ingenious colouring, has shown how far up in the country the earliest inhabitants in all probability extended. By giving three different colours, he has been able to show the position of each of these three tribes. Many of the symbols found on the coins indicate sufficiently well the nature of the country to which they belong; thus, the wild boar, a very common symbol, suits well the extensive and swampy valley of the Caunus, in which he abounds as much now as ever. Among the earliest legends, the mountain range is said to have been haunted by the chimera—a she-lion with a goat's head rising from her back, and a snake for her tail—while stories of lions are still heard, and reports that these beasts have been killed within late years are still in the mouths of the peasantry.

Sir Charles Fellows has also published a plate, giving, in the form of a table, the chronological succession of the monuments and coins of Lycia. We may add, that in a genuine spirit of liberality, he expresses a wish, that any one who may possess any new types will forward them to him, in which case he offers to engrave them on blank spaces left for this purpose on his plates, so as to make this present Catalogue as complete and valuable as he can to the student of numismatics.

VIII.

MEDALLIC TICKETS.

"Prize little things, nor think it ill
That men small things preserve."

COWLEY.

HAVING been for some years a collector of tickets to places of public resort, and sensible that not a little interest attaches to them, as throwing light upon the amusements of our forefathers, I have thought, that my *dottings down*, if thrown together, might furnish an article not unacceptable to some of your readers.

The tickets that first claim our notice, as well from priority in point of time as from their great variety, are those of admission to theatres; but I have never met with any that could claim a date previous to the Restoration. Theatrical amusements appear never to have been much patronised by the court even in Shakspeare's time, neither by Elizabeth nor her two immediate successors; and in the puritanical period that followed, they were altogether discouraged and suppressed. But with the Restoration came a new court, new habits, a revival of gay amusements, and a mad love of pleasure; theatres began to abound; the King, the Queen, the Duke of York, each had their favourite theatre, which were recognised by royal titles, while the players were distinguished as "the King's servants," "the Duke's servants," etc. The foundation of the "Theatre Royal" (Drury Lane) was laid

soon after the King's return, and opened in April, 1663. Until this was ready to receive them, the company, under Killigrew, performed at the Red Bull, in St. John Street, originally founded in the reign of Elizabeth. The earliest ticket I have seen is of this theatre. It is of copper; has on the obverse a bull's-head coupé within a wreath, and on the reverse, "Upper Gallery." It is supposed to be the work of Roettier, who is known to have struck some of the theatre tickets of this period; but there are no initials upon it to indicate the artist. The players having removed to the new theatre, the Red Bull seems to have been never more used as a play-house; indeed, Davenant, writing at the end of 1663, says, "there are no tenants in it but spiders." Of Drury Lane Theatre, there are numerous varieties in silver, brass, and copper, some with the head of Charles II. alone, and some with his portrait conjoined with that of Queen Catherine; but I have not found any with other dates than 1671 and 1684. The only other tickets I have obtained relating to this theatre are of the date of 1776, and are admissions to box, pit, and gallery, respectively. I have six varieties of this date.

The Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens was opened in 1671; and the two tickets in my possession particularize the very day of the opening, "9th Nov., 1671," and are for the "First Gallerie," and "Upper Gallerie." Both are in copper, and have for obverse the Duke's cypher surmounted by a coronet.

The Duke's Theatre took the name of "The Queen's" on the accession of James II., the Queen (Mary of Modena) becoming the patroness. Accordingly, we find two tickets in brass and copper bearing her portrait, and dated 1684. They were struck by the elder Roettier.

There is a neatly-struck brass ticket bearing the head of

James II., and on the reverse, "King James's Pallace Admittance Sixpence." Two specimens in my collection, and all others that I have seen, are invariably counter-marked "T. R.," which can signify nothing but Theatre Royal. Could this be the place alluded to by Pepys in November, 1666, when he says, "To Whitehall, and into the new playhouse there, the first time I ever was there"? It would seem, that this theatre was exclusively for the court; for Pepys in the following month says, "Got my Lord Bellasses to get me into the playhouse." Yet twenty years afterwards, when James had become King, it would appear by this ticket that sixpence secured admission.

Covent Garden Theatre, built in rivalry of Drury Lane, was first opened in 1732. The earliest dated ticket I possess is of 1755, and has the bust of George II.; it is the work of Kirk, and well executed. Another by Pingo has the head of the Duke of Cumberland, without date, but supposed to have been struck on the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745. I find in my collection twelve other copper tickets admitting to various parts of the house, of the dates 1762, 1796, and 1809.

Goodman's Fields Theatre is remarkable for being the scene of Garrick's debüt in 1741. It was built in 1732, and burnt in 1746. There is no view of the building known but that which is on the tickets, of which I possess a set of three in different metals, viz. "Box" (brass), "Pit" (copper), "Gallery" (pewter).

The Haymarket Theatre, called at first "The Little Theatre in the Haymarket," to distinguish it from another on the opposite side of the street (now known as the Opera House), was built and opened in 1720. Two well-executed tickets, or passes, for the first and second gallery are dated 1778.

Astley's Amphitheatre was founded by Philip Astley in 1772. In 1786 it was covered in, much improved, and was then called "The Royal Grove." In 1792, under the management of Jacob Astley, it assumed the name of "The Royal Saloon, or Astley's Amphitheatre." There are two tickets of admission extant, one in copper of an early period, simply inscribed, "Astley's Exhibition," but without date; and an oval one in silver, being a "General Admission" to the "Royalty Theatre and to the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge," when both were under the management of Jacob Astley.

The Royalty Theatre in Welclose Square was built for the dramatic entertainment of the East-Londoners, and first opened in 1787. It was destroyed by fire in 1826. Two varieties of copper tickets are dated 1790.

The Royal Circus in the Blackfriars Road was opened in 1782, in rivalry of Astley's Amphitheatre. It was burnt in 1805, and being rebuilt was named "The Surrey Theatre." The author of "Rejected Addresses," in allusion to this event, says—

"Burned down the Royal Circus in a hurry
('T was called the Circus then, but now the Surrey)."

I have two undated tickets of the original "Royal Circus," and one issued when the new theatre was erected, with both names upon it. Under Elliston's management, one was struck with his initials C. R. E. in the centre.

The Italian Opera House, or King's Theatre, as it is commonly called, was originally built in 1705, and destroyed by fire in 1789.¹ The present house was opened

¹ In the "Reminiscences of Michael Kelly," it is said that this fire was the work of an incendiary, and that the perpetrator was an Italian actor in the employ of Gallini, and who was instigated

in 1791, commemorated by a very beautiful silver ticket, having the date in an oval surmounted by a royal crown, above which are the words, "King's Theatre"; on the reverse, "Haymarket" over two olive-branches; and in the centre a blank space for engraving the number. Handel's first opera was performed in the original house in 1711.

The Pantheon was originally erected for a theatre and public promenade in 1772, the event being recorded by a silver ticket bearing that date. The obverse is interesting, as it represents the façade of the original building, and is exceedingly well executed. Here the company of the Italian Opera House performed, under the management of O'Reilly, during the restoration of their theatre in 1790-1. This building was burnt down in 1792, and another erected which was taken down in 1812. The third erection is now known as the Pantheon Bazaar.

The theatres in the provinces followed the example of those of London, and issued tickets of admission both in silver and copper. Birmingham issued one in 1774, which has for obverse a well delineated bust of Shakspeare, with the legend, "We shall not look upon his like again." I find two in silver for the "New Theatre Royal, Hull," one undated, and the other 1810. These have the names of the subscriber engraved on the reverse. Another, inscribed "King Street Theatre," supposed to be of Bristol, and struck about the time when Garrick performed there, presents on the obverse a group of dramatic emblems, with the motto, "Spectas et tu spectabere." A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" says this theatre was

by revenge. Certain it is, that the suspected incendiary was coolly supping at the Orange Coffee House, and (Nero-like) watching the progress of the flames.

considered one of the best schools for actors out of London.²

Ireland, likewise, offers us specimens of these medallic curiosities, although I have met with no examples beyond those of Dublin. It is said that the first theatre in this city was erected in 1635. Smock Alley Theatre was built and finished in 1662, on which occasion a *renewal* of the patent was granted to John Ogilby; from which we may infer that a theatre existed here previously. At that time Smock Alley was called Orange Street; but in 1830 the name of Smock Alley was exchanged for that of Essex Street West. The tickets are thin pieces of copper, engraved, "Theatre Royal, Smock Alley"; and on the reverse the proprietor's name. My specimen has "John Carey's Ticket, transferable." Whether this gentleman was related to the celebrated *Paddy Carey* I have no means of ascertaining.

Crow Street Theatre was opened in 1758, and was long considered the best managed theatre in Dublin. There are tickets, or passes, for box, pit, and gallery, all dated 1790, all from different dies, and very well struck. "When the patent of this theatre expired, Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, purchased a renewal from Government; and not being able to procure Crow Street Theatre from the proprietors on reasonable terms, built the present very beautiful place of amusement in Hawkins Street, called the New Theatre Royal."³ Passes for this theatre were struck by Woodhouse in 1847; *square* pieces for boxes, *oval* for gallery, and *triangular* for pit, so that the door-keepers

² A very fine proof ticket for the theatre at Ipswich is in the collection formed by the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.

³ Wright's Historical Guide to Dublin, 1821.

might distinguish between the pit and gallery passes by the *touch*. The device on each is a crown within a circular label or garter, on which is inscribed, "Theatre Royal, Dublin."

The private theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin, opened for the first time on the 6th March, 1793, under the management of the Earl of Westmeath and Frederick Jones, who, in 1796, obtained by Act of Parliament the monopoly of theatrical performances in Ireland, about which time the amateurs ceased to perform. The ticket, which is in silver, was struck by Mossop, and bears on the obverse the three Muses, Melpomene, Terpsichore, and Thalia, the latter holding a scroll on which is inscribed the words, "Describo mores hominum." Reverse, "Private Theatre," with the name of the subscriber *engraved* in the centre. A ticket in gold was presented by the subscribers to the Countess of Camden, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant, having on reverse, in addition to the words "Private Theatre," the initials "F. C.," in double monogram, under an earl's coronet.⁴

The next class of tickets that claim our attention are those of admission to public gardens; and of these, as regards antiquity and popularity, Vauxhall attracts our first notice. These gardens were founded about 1661, and in the present year (1855) are still a place of popular resort and recreation. Evelyn mentions them in the former year under the name of Spring Gardens; and Pepys, who was a frequent visitor thereto from 1665 to 1668, indifferently terms them Spring Gardens or Foxall;

⁴ I am indebted to my kind friend and correspondent, Dr. Aquila Smith of Dublin, for these brief data concerning Irish theatres.

and by the former name they continued to be known until 1785. Evelyn notices the place as a "pretty contrived plantation"; and Pepys, in his gossiping style, tells us how he "supped in an arbour," as is the custom now-a-days. Thoresby, Addison,⁵ and Walpole, all visited them, and have left their encomiums on record. Indeed, as regards ingenuity in the arrangement of the gardens, the diversity of amusements, or the splendour of the illuminations, Vauxhall has never been surpassed, nor is likely ever to be rivalled. But it was under the liberal rule and management of Jonathan Tyers that these gardens attained their highest point of popularity and fashion. He called to his aid the arts of painting, sculpture, and music; and the names of Hogarth, Roubiliac, and Handel will ever be associated with that of Vauxhall Gardens. The paintings by Hogarth, and the statue of Handel by Roubiliac, continued to be not the least of the attractions until the dismantling of the gardens and dispersion of its chief ornaments in 1843. Tyers opened the gardens in 1732, with a "Ridotto al Fresco," when the Prince of Wales and many of the nobility were present. It was about eight years subsequently to this that he first began to issue silver tickets of admission, and they are the very *luxury* of tickets. Ten or twelve varieties are known,⁶ all of them designed by Hogarth, each of a different fanciful but elegant shape, with arabesque borders and graceful devices. A page of them forms one of the most attractive illustra-

⁵ Addison visited the gardens in 1712, and compares the place to a sort of Mahometan Paradise. Persons frequently went there in masks. He adds that the usual refreshments were mead, Burton ale, and hung beef.

⁶ Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum is possessed, I believe, of nearly the entire series of these tickets.

tions of Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata," but the author has omitted some varieties. I possess one that has been engraved only (and very imperfectly) in Allen's "History of Lambeth." It represents Flora seated upon clouds, and surrounded with garlands and groups of flowers; beneath, upon a label, is the motto, "Grata vice veris." I have also a fine impression in silver from the same die as the gold ticket that Tyers gave to Hogarth⁷ in reward for

⁷ The Hogarth ticket was intended to be a *perpetual* admission for six persons, and it is a rare if not an unparalleled fact in the history of any place of public amusement, that the privilege was enjoyed for above one hundred years, and only ceased when the Hogarth paintings were removed on the dismantling of the gardens in 1843. The device on this ticket represents two female figures, respectively named "Virtus" and "Voluptas," and beneath the words "Fœlices una." On the reverse, Hogarth's name is engraved, followed by this legend, "In perpetuum beneficii memoriam." The history of this interesting memorial is somewhat curious. After Hogarth's death it remained in Mrs. Hogarth's possession, who, at her decease, bequeathed it to her niece, Mrs. Lewis, by whom it was left to her kinsman, P. F. Hast, Esq., who dying in 1823, gave it by will to John Tuck, Esq., sometimes called Captain Tuck. On the death of this gentleman it was sold by auction, and a Mr. Merch became the purchaser for the sum of £40. What other hands it passed into I do not know; but ultimately it fell into the possession of a pawnbroker in Walworth, named Masterman. The author of "Wine and Walnuts," writing in 1820, says he was informed it was *then* in the possession of Shield, the composer; but he was manifestly in error, since its history, previously to coming to Mr. Tuck, is well authenticated. Masterman having advanced more money on it than it was ever likely to be redeemed for, sent it, in Sept., 1843, to Gwennap, the picture dealer of Titchborne Street (who then had the Hogarth pictures, recently removed from Vauxhall, in his possession to clean), to sell it for him, thinking that whoever purchased the pictures might wish to possess the ticket also. The price asked was too high, inasmuch as it had ceased to be a free admission, and was interesting only as a curiosity and as a relic of Hogarth. It was ultimately bought by Frederick Gye, Esq., of Springfield House, Wandsworth Road, in whose possession it now remains. A portrait of Jonathan Tyers, painted by Watteau, was presented by Tyers to Hogarth with the ticket, and this portrait is likewise in Mr. Gye's possession.

his paintings. Another in my possession has Calliope seated, with her attributes. But the most interesting feature of my collection is Handel's admission ticket, most probably a gift from Tyers. It represents Amphion seated on a dolphin and playing the lyre, a device very appropriate, and probably designed as a compliment to the great composer; on the back is engraved his name, "Geo: Fr: Handell Esq:." These tickets were all engraved with the name of the proprietor on the reverse, and were sold at twenty-four shillings each as an admission for the season, a single admission being one shilling.

Ranelagh House and Gardens, erected on the site of the gardens of a villa of Lord Ranelagh at Chelsea, were opened in 1742, in rivalry of Vauxhall. Music, singing, dancing, masquerades, and *ridottos al fresco*, appear to have been the staple amusements. The Rotunda Dr. Johnson declared "was the finest thing he had ever seen."⁸ Walpole frequently visited it, and mentions it in his letters to Mann and Conway; he describes its attractions, but adds, "Vauxhall is better, for the garden is pleasanter, and one goes by water." The cost of admission was one shilling. The place was closed finally in 1802, and the locality is now built upon. Two tickets are before me for "Ranelagh House," and both dated 1745.

Marylebone Gardens occupied the site of Beaumont Street and Devonshire Place, nearly opposite to where the church now stands, and rejoiced in a famous bowling-green, much frequented in the reign of Queen Anne. About 1740, the gardens were opened for public breakfasts, and ultimately amusements similar to those of Vauxhall and Ranelagh were introduced. Their career termi-

⁸ Cunningham's "Handbook of London."

nated in 1777. Several tickets, of various devices, both in silver and copper, are known. That in my possession is of oval shape, with "Marybone Gardens, 1771," between wreaths of flowers. One, engraved by Wilkinson, is of different device, and dated 1766.

Apollo Gardens stood upon the site of, or adjoining to, the Female Orphan Asylum in the Westminster Road, and flourished about the beginning of the present century. The amusements were of the usual open-air description, music, singing, and fireworks. A very neat ticket or check, but without any date, commemorates the name.

Sydney Gardens, Vauxhall, was a place of entertainment by the water-side, situate near the spot where the approach to the present bridge commences. The ticket has no date, only the name.

The locality of Cromwell's Garden, Brompton, is sufficiently attested by the names of "Cromwell House," "Cromwell Lodge," "Cromwell Cottage," etc., which occupy the site of it. It was little more than a suburban tea-garden. The ticket is a coarse copy (in pewter) of Oliver's shilling; with the addition of, over the shield on the reverse, "Crom^l. Garden;" and, underneath, the price of admission, "6^d". Wilkinson has engraved one of a different design.

The Grotto Gardens, situate in the parish of St. George, Southwark, was a popular place of resort about the middle of the last century. Music and singing were the chief attractions. Wilkinson states, that it is supposed Richard Suett, the comic actor, sang in public here for some time. The ticket, coarsely executed in brass, is inscribed, "The Grotto, 1764."

Another class of tickets were those that admitted to the royal parks, as well as to the parks of the nobility. The

public, now so freely admitted to these places of recreation and health, can scarcely imagine with what jealous exclusiveness they were guarded during the reign of the first two Georges. Hyde Park⁹ could not be entered without a key,¹⁰ and a very elegant ticket records the prevention of general admission to St. James's Park. This ticket has the royal cypher and crown on one side, over the name of the park; and on the other an ornamental E., surmounted by an earl's coronet (the cypher, probably, of the then ranger), and around it the words, "No servant without his master." George the Second's jealousy of the privilege of driving through St. James's Park is illustrated by a curious anecdote. Sir Rowland Philipps, a zealous supporter of the government, and in high favour with the ministry then in power, had to make a considerable *détour* in going from his residence to the House of Commons, which might have been avoided if he could obtain permission for his carriage to pass through the park. He applied to the prime minister for the time being, reminded him of his services, and requested him to obtain him the privilege. The minister acknowledged the value of his support, declared how desirous he was to oblige him, but

⁹ In "A Character of England," written by a Frenchman, and published in 1651, this notice of Hyde Park occurs:—"Hyde Parke was used by the late king and nobility for the freshness of the air and the goodly prospect: but it is that which now (besides all other excises) they pay for here in England, though it be free in all the world beside; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful, and permission of the publicane who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves."

¹⁰ A friend of ours, who has a collection of keys, has one of these. A plate of brass is inserted within the bow, on which is engraved, "Hyde Park Bars." "No Servants without their Masters."

that the king was so extremely rigid in excluding all but the very highest officers of state and of the royal household, that he dared not ask it. "But," said he, "if an Irish peerage will do as well, I can give you that." The alternative was accepted, and Sir Rowland became Lord Milford.

Access to the New Park at Windsor was obtainable only by a pass or ticket. This ticket is of gilt bronze, and of elegant workmanship. The royal cypher, crown, and garter form the obverse; and on the reverse, under the words "New Park," is a space for engraving the name of the privileged party. One in my possession is inscribed "V^t Mon^t Edcumbe" (*sic*). Another variety has the letter W. under a baron's coronet.

Greenwich Park, now the favourite resort of the London population, was also, a century ago, closed to all not provided with tickets. A very curious one, of an oblong shape, is before me: a crown divides the letters G. and R., and "Greenwich Park, 1733, No. 289," forms the reverse.

In like manner, the parks of the nobility opened their gates to those only who were favoured with the pass. Three specimens are before me, in silver, brass, and copper, stamped with the armorial bearings of the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Essex, and Lord Lowther.

The enclosure of St. James's Square appears also to have been a privileged place. A very elegant silver ticket, apparently struck about the beginning of the eighteenth century, presents us with an accurate delineation of the equestrian statue of William III., which still stands in the centre of the square. On the reverse, between branches of palm and olive, are the words "Morning and Evening," which we may suppose were the appointed hours for promenading in this aristocratic locality.

Pass tickets for the "King's Private Roads," one of which is still known as the King's Road, Chelsea, and was George the Second's favourite road to Kew, permitted the holders to use these roads. Three varieties, from different dies, are known. They are of brass and copper; one without date, and the others of 1731 and 1737.

Tickets to clubs and gaming-houses form no inconsiderable or incurious portion of our series; but we shall describe only a few of them. The Beef Steak Club is one of the oldest in London, and from its commencement has numbered among its members many eminent men. The president always wore a small golden gridiron suspended from his neck by a green ribbon. Actors have generally been enrolled among its members, probably from the fact that the club held its meetings and eatings in a room in Covent Garden Theatre. The ticket (or badge) in my possession formerly belonged to Munden the comedian, whose name is engraved on the back of it: it represents a gridiron of ten bars, cut in open-work, and surmounted by a circular label, on which is engraved, "*Esto perpetua ad libitum;*" above and below it is wrought into the form of scrolls or ribbons knotted, and surmounted by a loop for suspension.

The Society of Ancient Music is commemorated by a very pretty silver ticket, of a fanciful shape, somewhat in the form of a shield. Apollo is seated at the base of a column, with his left arm resting on a lyre, and musical instruments scattered around. In the background is a Cherub or Cupid playing on a mandolin. This society was highly patronised, and enjoyed great popularity in its day.

Another meritorious institution was the Dublin Musical Society, whose profits were applied to the relief of poor

debtors. The ticket used by them represents on the obverse the well-known story of the *Roman Charity*, surrounded by this inscription: "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." A group of musical instruments forms the reverse, with the proprietor's name engraved. The society was popular, and effected a great amount of good.

All the club-houses of the last century were essentially gaming houses; and the fact was not disguised. Tickets, sometimes used as counters, were struck by these clubs, and generally in no meaner metal than silver. Milton, one of the best artists of his time, made the dies of nearly all that I have met with. Robert Simpson was the proprietor of one of the most eminent of these club-houses, which was situated in Suffolk Street, Haymarket. The Prince of Wales frequented this house; and the ticket bears the triple plume and the prince's motto, "Ich dien." Another club-house in the same street was in the ownership of the firm of Smith and Lockwood, and the device on it is the ace of spades, with the crown and garter, as on the card. Probably this was used as a counter, and from its size and weight would represent half-a-crown.

The neighbourhood of the Haymarket was prolific of these clubs, for we find the ticket of another, situate in Norris Street, adjoining Suffolk Street, now swept away by the improvements in that quarter. The initials of John Liston, the proprietor, are on one side; on the other his armorial bearings, and the date, 1792.

In the same year a city gaming-house was established, and its opening date, "1 May, 1792," is commemorated on a silver counter. It was situate in Bury Street, Saint Mary Axe, and the initials of the projector, S. Finri, are upon it. The device on the obverse is similar to that of Smith and Lockwood's.

Another notorious gaming establishment had its locale at "No. 3, King's Place, Pall Mall;" above this was the word "Hazard;" and this inscription formed the reverse of their ticket or counter. The obverse represents the famous horse-race between Hambletonian and Diamond,¹¹ from which we may infer that the turf as well as the gaming-table occupied the attention of the club. The mal-practices of this club became so notorious that it attracted the notice of the authorities, and in the attempts to suppress it many hundreds of these silver tickets fell into the hands of the police.¹²

There are a great variety of other tickets in metal of clubs, societies, institutions, etc., not necessary here to enlarge upon. I have confined myself to describing only such as are in my own collection, and only the most interesting of those. For the dates respecting theatres, I must acknowledge I am indebted to Cunningham's "Hand-book of London," allowed to be the most accurate work of its class.

B. N.

¹¹ This celebrated match was run at Newmarket on the 25th March, 1799, the stakes being 3,000 guineas. Hambletonian was the property of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and Mr. Cookson was the owner of Diamond. The race was run in about 4½ minutes, the distance being 1 m. 1 fur. and 138 yards. It was won by Hambletonian, after a very severe race, by half a neck. The betting was extremely heavy, the odds being in favour of Hambletonian.

¹² MS. book in the medal room of British Museum, in the autograph of Miss Banks.

IX.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS RESPECTING THE COINAGE
OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC KINGS OF BRITAIN.

MR. EVANS having made some remarks on the ancient British coins, pp. 36—53 of the present volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, I submit the following observations, intended to show the true statistics of some points connected with the same class of coins, to ascertain which may be considered an object of common interest to those who may wish to form correct ideas respecting them.

I may open the subject, by saying, that it is known to many, that when Mr. Birch suggested, some ten or twelve years ago, the interpretation of TASCIOVANI. F. on the coins of Cunobeline to be TASCIOVANI FILIVS, which was supposed to give an entirely new view of the question, and to show the parentage of Cunobeline, at the same juncture another coin of that monarch was discovered, which came into the possession of Mr. Wigan, of Clare House, East Malling, Kent, and was said to read on its reverse TASC. FIR. This, indeed, was somewhat negligently examined at first in London, and doubted as to its legend, as may be seen in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VII. No. XXV. for 1844, p. 79; but in fact the reading is clear enough, and has always been maintained from the first up to the present time by its owner, Mr. Wigan, a numismatist of great reputation; and also by another of high standing, Mr. Shepherd, the co-operator in supplying numerous types to the work of Mr. Hawkins, the “*Silver Coins of Great Britain*.” However, I may refer presently to this specimen, and to another very similar, belonging to the Hon. R. C. Neville.

I will now *proceed to examine one or two passages in the Remarks, in which the most material misconception appears to exist. The writer of the Remarks says, p. 43:—

“If there is one formula more common than another in the Roman coinage current at that period, it is that of AVGVSTVS DIVI. F., and it was from the evident analogy between this and the British legend, that Mr. Birch suggested the interpretation, ‘Cunobeline the Son of Tasciovan.’ Indeed, regarding the inscription as Latin, and I cannot see in what other light it is to be regarded, it is almost impossible to assign another meaning to the F.”

In reading the above, we cannot help being reminded of the French adage,

“Le vrai n’est pas toujours le vraisemblable.”

It was by plausibilities like these, that Camden and some of the early Numismatists were deceived, in supposing that TASCIO implied *tax*, from the actual existence of such a word, or one closely approximating to it in the Welsh language, which in fact was a much stronger case of the kind. No doubt the apparent similarity of the Roman formula DIVI FILIVS, caused the application of the British legend to which Mr. Evans refers; but beyond this there is no correspondency to be traced, either in the nationalities of the Britons of that day, or in the political circumstances of those times, or in the position of Cunobeline himself, or in any of the other circumstances of the case. In short, a general probability is wanting, though there may be a coincidence in one point.

I must confess the Latin terminations to Celtic words on Cunobeline’s coins, form a very remarkable feature. I consider the reason to be, that as he Romanised his coinage to a certain degree, though not altogether, so that he sought to improve his country’s language by adding to it Romanised inflections and terminations. Whoever will

refer to the ancient British poem of the Gododin, written in the sixth century, which has lately been ably edited in England by Mr. Williams, and in France by the Count de la Villemarqué, will find the great majority of the words, as it were, in a state of nature without inflections; in fact without a grammatical dress. Cunobeline, brought up at Rome, as it is usually admitted he was, might have considered this a great barbarism, and he may have on this principle introduced Latin inflections on his coins in his Celtic legends. His doing so should not so much surprise us; as we find from "Lelewel's Type Gaulois," p. 237, that the Gauls applied Greek inflections to their legends, of which he mentions some instances.

Now it so happens, that in the legends of Cunobeline, which form more particularly our present subject, not one Latinized genitive merely, but two are introduced. We have CVNOBELINI in the genitive case in the obverse, and TASCIOVANI in the genitive case on the reverse. There being two genitive cases, the first must of course be governed, according to the Latin idiom, by some word not expressed but understood. Here the reference of the legend is to the money itself; and the words on these coins, CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI, are to be rendered, "The Money of Cunobeline the Ruler." The practice was not Roman but Greek, as the coins of the Macedonian Philip have the word ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ upon them. But the legend has also an F at the end, for the whole of it is, CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI. F. In regard to this F, some suppose that it must necessarily imply *Filius*: however, a reference to the work of Mr. Akerman, the "Coins of Cities and Princes," p. 55, shows that an F, even in a Latin legend, need not do so. Here in our case it stands for a Celtic word; and we shall see presently more particularly what it does mean.

But in connection with these Latin inflections, it is certainly surprising that the writer of the Remarks, who has himself brought forward a new type of Cunobeline, inscribed with (TASCHIO)VANTIS (Numismatic Chronicle, p. 39), should still maintain that the word "tasciovanus," which implies "ruler" or "commander" only, is a proper name. His own type effectually overthrows all idea of its being so. Suppose a person unversed in Roman coins should uphold that INPERATOR inscribed on them was a proper name, and should adduce as an argument, that he had found a type with the word IMPERANTIS, would he convince thereby? On the contrary, he would immediately be told he had confuted himself, for that we have no DOMITIANIS, no IVLIANIS on coins; while it would be added, that as IMPERATOR does imply a person ruling or commanding, IMPERATORIS and IMPERANTIS would have a like meaning. The same is without doubt the case with TASCHIOVANI and TASCHIOVANTIS.

Page 38. "There is another type which has been frequently referred to in discussing this subject (meaning that in the British Museum), with a galeated head, and the legend CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCHIOVANI. F. on the reverse, the type being a sow standing to the right. Of this type I possess a variety, which gives the legend TASCHIOVANII; with an F, in the exergue. It is No. 2 in the Plate, and its weight is $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains."

Now here is an error which apparently has been long entertained; but I must correct it. There is no such type in the British Museum, reading CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCHIOVANI, F. on the reverse. I have examined the coin attentively myself as to this point; and both Taylor Combe and Ruding read and engrave it

CVNOBELINI on the obverse. Mr. Birch admits in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle for 1844, p. 79, that it has not the reading CVNOBELINVS, and confines himself to CVNOBELIN. Notwithstanding, however, Mr. Birch's disavowal, it was engraved, by mistake apparently, in his Plate, fig. 3, as CVNOBELINVS, which has been the means of misleading many who have not paid particular attention to the subject. No authentic coin with the genitive form TASCIIOVANI on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also CVNOBELINI, or some indication of a genitive, when a contraction is used, on the obverse. Indeed we appear to have sufficient instances in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle, p. 83, to make us understand that the formula of the two genitives, to which I have before alluded, was always observed in this style of legend of this king. (Compare also with p. 79). Bearing, then, this in mind, I cannot but suppose, either that Mr. Evans has misread his type, or that it is not genuine, or otherwise that there might have been a casual error of the artist committed when the die was engraved.

Page 39. "There are the coins with the seated boar on the reverse, and the legend TASC FIL, in the collections of Mr. Wigan and the Hon. R. C. Neville. I am aware there has been and still remains some uncertainty as to the last letter of this legend, which on Mr. Wigan's coin has been considered by some to be an R; I can, however, from examination of an impression he was kind enough to send me, state with confidence, that the supposed R is merely a straight stroke, probably the upright stroke of an L, honeycombed. This letter appears more plainly, though not quite indisputably on Mr. Neville's coin."

Respecting these two statements, first in regard to Mr.

Wigan's coin, next to that of Mr. Neville, which is not from the same die, but is rather of coarser and bolder workmanship.

As to Mr. Wigan's type, then, it is not easy to understand how any difficulties about it ever could have arisen. None have certainly existed in the mind of the owner, whose opinion has never varied. I was favoured with its possession for about three months, for the purpose of having it engraved; and during that period submitted it to the inspection of Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. Fairholt, the late Mr. Cuff, and other persons, who unhesitatingly gave me their decided opinion that the reading was TASC. FIR, and no other. I did not know Mr. Cuff's previous sentiments, but I have reason to believe that both Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. Fairholt were much prepossessed against the reading; but on seeing the coin, they candidly and unreservedly admitted it. I conclude that Mr. Evans would do so too if he examined the type itself, there being frequently an uncertainty in sealing-wax impressions in expressing the precise characteristics of corroded types. In the case of Mr. Neville's specimen, the workmanship of that is bolder; and the only obscurity there, is, that the rim has interfered and taken off a part of the concluding letter R: the reading, however, TASC. FIR, is left very manifest. I procured the eminent numismatist above mentioned, Mr. C. Roach Smith, to examine a plaster cast of the coin, and found his opinion was perfectly the same as my own. There is not the slightest appearance of even a distorted L, while the upper and lower parts of the right hand portion of an R are both visible.

I have deferred remarking on the final F of the legends reading TASCIOVANI F, TASC. F., etc., which has been spoken of in the prior part of these observations,

as I wished not to do so till I could find somewhat more development of it in Mr. Wigan's and Mr. Neville's types just examined. In these we have it dilated to FIR; and as Cunobeline was king of a great portion of the British Belgæ, who from very numerous authorities appear to have been called also Firbolgi, that is in the ancient British language, "Men of the Belgic race," I have no hesitation in submitting that FIR, the correct reading, stands for that word. Accordingly I give the full legends of the coins of those two gentlemen, thus: CVNOBE(LINI) TASC(IIOVANI) FIR(BOLG): the last word as a generic name, being considered to be used undeclined. The English will be, the genitive case being used: "(The Money) of Cunobeline the Ruler of the Belgæ." As to the word Tascio, it occurs in its varieties on the various coins of two other British kings; and in regard to the word Firbolg, it is found, as it might be expected, on the coins of the Southern Belgæ of Britain, though, as in the case of its appearance on many of the types of Cunobeline, only the initial letter appears.

The titular appellation, TASCIO, as far as I can ascertain, is not found on the coins of the above-mentioned Southern Belgæ, though in composition, according to Cæsar, in his "Gaulish Wars," lib. v., c. 22, it formed the designation of Taximagulus, one of their warrior chiefs who opposed him. Taximagulus, *i. e.* Tascio Magol or great chief, is a titular name constructed on the same principles as several which the inquirer into ancient British affairs will not fail to meet with. Such as the Canmore of Fordun's Chronicle, the Maglocune of Gildas, and some others.

The reading F(IRBOLG) on Southern Belgic coins, of which mention has been before made, has this peculiarity,

that it is invariably accompanied by some part of the word COMMIOS. I must confess to my formerly misapprehending this word to some considerable extent. I at first thought it was the proper name of an individual; in fact, of that Commius who is mentioned by Cæsar in his "Gaulish Wars," in the years 55 and 54 B.C., but now I am sufficiently convinced to the contrary that the idea was delusive; since not only does this word occur on the coins of Gallia Narbonensis (see Lelewel's "Type Gaulois," and other authorities) where the Commius of Cæsar could have had no sway, but it is found also on the moneys of the British Vericus, dating apparently about the year 40 A.D., and thus giving an interval of nearly a century from the individual in question.

These are reasons that the Commius of Cæsar was not meant in our present case; and there are also other considerations which it might be somewhat too long to introduce here, that no personal name at all was intended on the said coins, but rather a well known designation of a community or body politic then in existence among the Britons. I understand it to imply, that the southern Belgic states of Britain, which comprised the present Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, formed at that time a confederacy, to which the name Commios, not very dissimilar to the Welsh words *Cwmwd* and *Cymmwd*, of somewhat cognate signification, now in use, was applied. I need scarcely to remind the reader of the inscriptions KOINOΣ and COM(MVNITAS) on the Greek and Roman provincial series. Eckhel, in his *Doctrina Numorum*, vol. vi. p. 133, remarks on one of the types which come under this category, "Idem ergo hi Asiani sunt, qui se in numo COM(MVNITATEM) ASIAE vocant," which explains to

us how, in his idea, we should understand those terms. But the designation COMMIOS had still a wider extent, a second meaning, in which it was also indifferently used as well as in the first. It appears clearly from Cæsar's narrative, compared with the legends on the coins, that there was a philological peculiarity connected with this term, of which parallel instances might be cited in several languages if necessary. That peculiarity consists in the office and the officer, the government and the governor, the department and the holder of it, being expressed, as we have it here, by one and the same word.

The term COMMIOS, agreeably to this we collect, implied at once a confederacy, and the chief at the head of it. Thus we have in Cæsar the mention of the COMMIVS or head of a confederacy in Gaul: and thus Henry of Huntingdon, in his annals of the year 577, in the account of the combination of several leaders of the Britons against the Saxons, records one of the British princes by the designation of Commagil, i. e. the "Chief of the Confederacy," an appellation which is a species of counterpart to Taximagulus before mentioned (i. e. Tascio magol). We seem to have the above historical mention thus, while we have COMMI(OS) F(IRBOLG) on the Southern Belgic coins of Britain, which is to be interpreted in the other sense of the term, as the "Confederacy of the Belgæ."

I have thus noticed some of the most characteristic types of Cunobeline, those distinguished by Latinized Celtic legends, and also collaterally some types of the Southern Belgæ, which are most relative to them. I do not anticipate that these explanations, which have now stood the test of some years, will be overthrown by any genuine types which may be discovered, but rather confirmed. It would seem always to be the safest in dubious

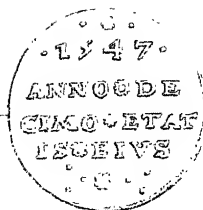
interpretations, to suppose a nationality in the coins of each and every state and people; in illustration of which, the case of M. Johanneau may be referred to, a French numismatist, who some fifteen years past wished to show, that the legend INDVTILLII on a Gaulish coin was wholly Latin, and should read INDVTILLI F(ILIVS), but, we are informed, types were discovered with the reading in the genuine Celtic idiom in full INDVTILLIL (see Lelewel's Type Gaulois, p. 247), which sufficiently proved his error. Thus, in considering our ancient British types, we should not overlook the distinctive nationality which may be reasonably expected to be found in them. This inquirers were bounden to do in the first instance; still more so are they in the present stage of the investigation, when it is ascertained that Latin enters no further into their legends than controlling their inflections.

I now conclude; and I hope my above observations will not be considered superfluous, as some parts of the early history of our country are very closely connected with the subject. I likewise trust, that Mr. Evans, for whose talents and attainments I have all due respect, will feel no dissatisfaction at my differing from him in opinion, especially as from this sifting of the matter, truth may more clearly be elicited.

BEALE POSTE.

BYDEWS PLACE,
NEAR MAIDSTONE.





1. UNPUBLISHED DENARIUS OF VESPASIAN.

2. UNPUBLISHED GOLD JETTON^s OF EDWARD VI.

X.

UNPUBLISHED COINS.

1. EDWARD VI. 2. VESPASIAN.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 29, 1855.]

By permission of Mr. Edward Wigan, I exhibit a very remarkable piece of Edward VI., which recently came into his possession. It is of gold, $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch diameter, and weighs 108 grains full.

Obv.—The bare-headed bust of the king, as on No. 12, in Plate VII. of Ruding, but the legend is SOVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. Mint mark, a cinquefoil.

Rev.—1547. ANNO DE OIMO ETAT IS EIVS, in four lines across the field; the date forming the first line, the others containing the inscription, oddly divided in the second and third words, as indicated by the spaces. The cinquefoil is repeated above and below the inscription, and also between the words.

The condition is very good, but not perfect.

It is obvious that this curious piece is of the same character as that engraved in Ruding, Plate VII., No. 14, which has on the obverse, a leafed rose and on the reverse, the inscription INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIE. 1547. The latter was in the Pembroke Cabinet, and at the dispersion of that collection in 1848, it was purchased by Mr. Rashleigh. In weight, however, it does not correspond with the piece now before us, being only

71½ grains, while this is 108. Mr. Rashleigh's specimen is believed to be unique in gold; but the British Museum possesses an impression in silver in perfect preservation. The piece which I now exhibit is new, and unique.

On carefully examining its reverse, it appears to me that the inscription has not been struck from a die; but that after the obverse had been struck, it has been introduced, letter by letter, by separate punches, the obverse being placed upon lead or putty, so as to prevent its being defaced by the operation of impressing the reverse. The indentations of the punch are, in many instances, very visible round the letters and figures; the whole surface in the lines of letters is depressed, while in the intervals it is raised; and corresponding elevations and depressions are to be traced on the obverse. I have not had an opportunity of examining Mr. Rashleigh's piece, in order to ascertain whether the same appearances exist upon it; but on the silver specimen in the Museum, the inscription seems certainly to have been produced in a similar manner; and thus, if the reverses were really executed in every case *pro re natd*, the extreme rarity of these pieces is at once accounted for.

The question then arises, were these pieces intended as patterns for a coin, or as jettons? My opinion is, that they are both jettons.

In the British Museum are seven different gold pattern-pieces for a half-sovereign of Edward VI. One has the crowned bust; the rest have the head bare. The reverses vary both in device and legend. The device is, in some instances, the royal arms; in others, the leafed rose. The legend is sometimes SCUTUM, etc, as in the piece now exhibited; sometimes the king's titles repeated, or placed on this side instead of the obverse; and in one rare piece

(Ruding, pl.vii. No.11) it is LUCERNA PEDIBUS MEIS VERBUM TUUM. The piece with the crowned bust bears the date 1548. One of the Museum specimens appears to be from the same obverse die as Mr. Wigan's, though this cannot be determined with certainty, in consequence of both pieces being slightly double-struck; and the reverse of that Museum specimen (the leafed-rose type) is from the same die as the Museum silver piece with the inscription INSIGNIA, etc. The weights of the seven pieces are respectively 117, 79.7, 77.9, 77.9, 77.1, 46.4, and 44.6 grains. Mr. Wigan's is 108 grains, and Mr. Rashleigh's, 71.5. The weight of the half-sovereign of Edward's first year is 96 grains, and of that of 1550, $84\frac{1}{2}$ grains; so that not one of these pieces corresponds accurately in weight with the circulating coin of the period. It is not, however, the divergency from the true weight, nor the exceptional type of the reverse, which in my mind prevents Mr. Wigan's coin from being considered a pattern, so much as the fact that it does not bear the king's name and titles, which appear either on the obverse or reverse of all the others, with the single exception of the piece of the same family with the inscription INSIGNIA, etc.

These two pieces have by some been thought to be jettons, distributed on the day of the king's coronation. I cannot, however, concur in that opinion. The date on both of them is 1547. The coronation of Edward VI. took place on the 20th of February, in the year 1547, according to our present mode of computation; but at that time the ecclesiastical mode of reckoning prevailed, and all that part of 1547 prior to the 25th of March was considered as belonging to 1546. The coronation medal accordingly bears the date of February 20, 1546, not 1547; and the pieces in question must therefore have

been struck subsequently. But whether pattern, medal, or jetton, it is of much interest and curiosity, as being unique and hitherto unknown.

Another coin which I also exhibit, is a very remarkable denarius of Vespasian.

The Roman imperial series has been so thoroughly investigated, especially in its earlier period, and by so many writers during the last three centuries, each of whom has probably had access to collections unknown to, or unseen by the others, that it is but rarely in the present day that any new type is brought to light. The specimen now produced, possesses the remarkable peculiarity of being (so far as I can discover) new, both as to obverse and reverse.

Obv.—The full length figure of Vespasian in a military habit. His right arm is extended; in his left, from which hangs a mantle, he holds a lance, with the point downwards. VESPASIA NVS across the field on each side the figure, as divided by the space.

Rev.—A full-faced and radiated head of the sun, as on the coins of the Mussidia family. No legend.

This coin, which is of fine work and in fine condition, was procured by me in 1854, at the sale of the collection of Mr. Becker at Amsterdam, lot 1203. I am unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of the type of the reverse. I cannot trace any connection between Vespasian and the Mussidia family; and I would only offer a conjecture, founded on the type and style of work of the reverse, that the coin may have been minted at Rhodes. The proportions of the erect figure of the emperor on the obverse are more just, and the head less exaggerated than

is generally the case in representations of the human figure on Roman coins of Latin origin. We know that numerous denarii of Vespasian were struck at, and bear the monogram of, Ephesus; and there seems no improbability in the supposition that coins of the same description may have been issued at other places besides Rome, especially at places which were the scenes of events deserving, according to Roman custom, medallie commemoration..

Vespasian was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and it is recorded that on his way to Rome to assume the imperial power, he visited Rhodes and several cities of Asia Minor. In the course of his reign also, he subjected Rhodes and other places which till then had been either considered as free states, or governed by kings, to a Roman governor. The coin in question may have been struck at Rhodes to commemorate one or other of these events.

I ought perhaps to add, that both the coins which I have described, were procured through Mr. Webster.

J. B. BERGNE.

MISCELLANEA.

MISCELLANEOUS RECTIFICATIONS.

I.—In the "Numismatic Journal," i. p. 41, several unpublished coins are quoted from the "Museum Munterianum," one or two of which seem to me to have been incorrectly classed or described.

The coin of Locri Bruttiorum, "Head of Apollo; *Rev.* Pegasus; below, A"; must be transferred to Syracuse. I have a specimen, on which ΕΥΡΑΚΟΕΙΩΝ occurs before the head; and another, similar, which, instead of A, has a monogram composed of HP. Colonel Leake describes, at p. 75 of his "Numismata Hellenica," division *Insular Greece*, similar coins, with ΑΓ and Δ. I should hardly have thought it worth while to make this correction, had not the erroneous attribution passed into Mr. Borrell's "Numismatist," part i., p. 46; and, as it may thence be copied by others, it is advisable to record the correction.

II.—The coin classed to Tegea, from the same cabinet ("Numismatic Journal," p. 43), is evidently of Epidaurus. This type has passed through various attributions. Caronni ("Mus. Hedewar. i. p. 277, No. 6012), classed it to Damascus. Sestini ("Lettre di Continuazione," iii. p. 43), after remarking upon this attribution, and stating, that San-Clemente had classed had classed another specimen among the coins of Alexandria, proposed to class it to Cyparissus or Cyparissus, which he conjectured to be a Cretan

town, unnoticed in history; unless, perhaps, the correction of the *Cylissus* of Pliny into *Cyparissus* might be allowable. In his "Castigationes," p. 6, he restores the coin to Epidaurus; and this classification is finally shown to be correct by Lajard, in his "Mém. sur le Cypress" ("Mém. de l'Acad. des Descriptions," New Series, vol. xx. p. 195). Lajard indicates, indeed, another classification to which this unhappy type has been subjected; as he says, that Panofka wished to attribute to Cyparissia, in Messenia, or to Cratia, in Bithynia, a specimen in the Danish Museum. This, by-the-by, is the Bondacca specimen, which has been engraved by Sestini ("Descriptio Numorum Veterum," tab. xiii. 2). I see, on reference to this work, that Sestini then conjectured Halicarnassus as a possible attribution.

Thus this coin has wandered, vainly seeking for rest, from Cyparissia Messeniæ to Tegea Arcadiæ, thence to the unknown Cyparissus Cretæ, from whence to Cratia Bithyniæ, then, passing through the hands of Caria and Damascus, it reached Alexandria, whence it has since arrived at Epidaurus, its proper classification. I have subjected its journeys here to geographical, not chronological, arrangement, as may be seen.

III.—I can only express a doubt as to the date, (?) PEK, 125, read on the coin of Antiochus, No. 30, p. 45. Such a mixture of the numerals is I believe unexampled; EKP or PKE would be correct. Hayne (i. p. 31.) engraves a coin with similar types, but *serrated*. If this coin is so, it must be later than Antiochus III. probably.

IV.—It may be, perhaps, worth mentioning, that Sestini has engraved and described the curious and rare coin of Antioch, No. 33, p. 45. See his "Lettere," ix. p. 105, tab. v. 26.

V.—I think the coin of Ælia Capitolina with CO AILI should be read as bearing COS III, and classed to Cyrenaica. See the memoir of Duchalais, "Rev. Numismatique," 1851, Pl. No.

VI.—The curious little coin of the family Cosconia, described by Mr. Webster in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. p. , representing Hercules capturing the hind of Diana, gives a clue to the attribution of the coin bearing the types of Hercules and Geryon, engraved and described by M. de Witte, "Revue Numismatique," vol. ix. p. 342, plate viii. 10a. M. de Witte remarks, that this little coin is of oriental fabric, and that two specimens only are known. Mionnet has, however, described it among the uncertain coins, affixing to it, whether correctly or not I cannot say, a low degree of rarity. The plate shows traces of letters on the reverse specimen, and there can be little doubt that we should read *INDVTIOMARI*, as described by Mr. Webster. We may thus expect to find a series of the labours of Hercules represented on these coins, as on those of Postumus, probably provincial, not Roman, and M. de Witte recognised an Oriental, that is, an Asiatic or Syrian (?) fabric on the coin of Hercules and Geryon.

I may take advantage of this reference to the memoir of M. de Witte to remark, that at p. 247, note 2, he says, "On prétend qu'on trouve beaucoup de médailles de Postume en Angleterre. Ce fait aurait besoin d'être vérifié. Without referring to any other books relative to the antiquities of Britain, the following references to the "Numismatic Chronicle" will sufficiently verify this statement.—Vol. i. 260; ii. 119; vii. 43, 192, 193.

VII.—I have referred to the coin of Germanus when speaking of the "Recherches" of M. de Lorich's, and I may take this opportunity of stating, that M. Tölken ("Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin," part i. p. 8) preferred to read upon it GERMANVS INDVTIOMARI FIL., a reading for which there is a considerable show of plausibility.

W. H. S.

XI.

ON SOME FOREIGN OR COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 24, 1855.]

MR. SAINTHILL has sent to me for exhibition to the Society a parcel of the coins called "Counterfeit Sterlings," thirty-two in number. Twenty-five of them were purchased some years ago from a bullion dealer in Cork, who had bought them from a countryman. Mr. Sainthill considered the hoard to be curious on account of the variety of mints from which the coins were issued, and from the circumstance of there being no intermixture of any other description of coins. In these respects, as well as in the list of princes whose names are found on the coins, this hoard bears a striking resemblance to that discovered in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, and illustrated by Mr. Hawkins in a paper published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIII., p. 86; so much so, indeed, as to lead to the supposition, that the two parcels may have formed portions of one and the same find, though I am not aware that there is any ground for the supposition beyond the coincidences which I have mentioned. Mr. Hawkins, in the paper above referred to, states that he was not aware of any large number of these coins having been found in any one hoard, so as to afford a clue to a conjecture of the places from which they issued, or in which they circulated; and for that reason he thought it interesting to give a detailed notice of the hoard discovered

near Kirkcudbright, which consisted of ninety-two coins, some of which are very rare, and had not previously been noticed.

It may therefore be worth while to place upon record a description of another find (if it be another) of the same kind. I am unable to distinguish the few specimens obtained by Mr. Sainthill elsewhere from those which he procured on the occasion in question, and which form the bulk of the whole parcel exhibited.

GUIDO II., BISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

Obv.—GUIDO EPISCOPUS. Full-faced bust, with a wreath of roses round the head; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—CAMERACENSIS. Cross, with three pellets in each angle.

Guy II. was bishop of Cambray from 1296 to 1306. Of this coin there were four specimens all exactly alike. Snelling gives a coin (No. 30 in his Plate) of Bishop William, the predecessor of Guy, but not of the latter.

JOHN II., COUNT OF HAINAULT.

Obv.—I. COMES HANONIE.—Full-faced bust, with roses, and M : M : as on the preceding.

Rev.—VALENCHIENENS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 4).

These coins were struck at Valenciennes.

John II. was Count of Hainault from 1280 to 1304. He became Count of Holland in 1299, on the death of John, the last heir of a collateral branch descended from a common ancestor, and who married a daughter of our king Edward I., an alliance which may perhaps have contributed to the adoption of the English type on these coins.

There were five specimens in the hoard under consider-

ation; two of the type described above, the other three differing only in the spelling of the word *Hanonie*, which in them is *Havonie*.

ARNOLD, COUNT OF LOOS.

Obv.—COMES ARNOLDUS. Full-faced bust, bare-headed;
M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA COMITIS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 16.)

Arnold VI. or VIII.¹ was Count of Loos from 1280 to 1323, and with him the known coinage of Loos commences. The place of mintage is not specified upon this coin, but it was probably Hasselt, where he struck silver coins of a larger size and superior fabric, one of which is figured in Lelewel, Pl. xx., No. 52.

GUIDO, COUNT OF FLANDERS AND MARQUIS OF NAMUR.

Obv.—G. COMES FLANDIE. Full-faced bust, with a wreath
of roses round the head; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—SIGNUM CRUCIS. Cross and pellets.

Not in Snelling, who states that he was not aware of any coin of this prince with the head.

Obv.—MARCHIO NAMURC. Full-faced bust, bare-headed,
a small cross on each side of the neck; M : M : a
cross.

Rev.—G. COMES FLADRE. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 9).

Of this there are two specimens, one as above, the other has on the reverse three pellets, as usual, in three of the

¹ Lelewel, in the Chronological List in the Atlas to his *Numismatique du Moyen Age*, calls him Arnold VI. M. Perreau, in a paper in the *Revue Numismatique Belge*, vol. ii. p. 108, styles him Arnold VIII. The latter numeration is adopted by Mr. Hawkins.

angles, and a star of five points in the fourth, in this respect differing from those already published.

Guido was Count of Flanders from 1280 to 1305. He was also, from 1263 to 1297, marquis of Namur. He was a relative of John II., count of Hainault, the prince whose coins have been mentioned in an earlier part of this paper.

ROBERT III., COUNT OF FLANDERS.

Obv.—R. COMES FLANDRIE. Full-faced bust crowned, very like the coins of Edward I. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA ALOTEN. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 12).

Obv.—ROB: COMES FLAND. Profile bust to the left, crowned, like that on the coins of John Baliol and Robert Bruce, kings of Scotland, except that there is no sceptre.

Rev.—MONETA ALOSTEN. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 14).

The prince by whom both these coins were struck was Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, the son and successor of Guido, who governed from 1305 to 1322. The imitation of British types, both English and Scottish, is very striking.

JOHN, DUKE OF LIMBURG AND BRABANT.

Obv.—I. DUX LIMBURGIE. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—DUX BRABANTIE. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 6). Three specimens.

There were three successive dukes of the name of John, who ruled for nearly a century, that is, from 1261 to 1355. The coins in question are attributed by Mr. Hawkins to the second of these princes, who reigned from 1294 to 1312, and whose wife was a daughter of Edward I.

JOHN DE LOUVAIN.

Obv.—JOHANNES DE LOVANI. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONET. H - - - TEL. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 7).

Obv.—JOHANNES DE LOVANIO. Bust as before.

Rev.—Not very legible, but appears to be DNS. DE HARSTEL.
Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 8). Two specimens.

It is doubtful by whom these coins were struck. Mr. Hawkins attributes them, apparently with good reason, to the same prince, John, duke of Limburg and Brabant, whose coins were last described. Snelling's attribution is different. Lelewel, in his list, gives a John of Louvain, who was lord of Herstal about the year 1306.

HUGH BISHOP.

Obv.—MONETA LESTAT. A full-faced bust, with a wreath of roses round the head. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—HUGONIS EPISC. Cross and pellets.

A broken specimen of this coin occurred in the Kirkcudbright hoard, but being deficient in the first four letters of the name of the bishop on the reverse, Mr. Hawkins was unable to suggest any appropriation for it. I conceive it to belong to Hugh III., bishop of Liège from 1296 to 1301; I am indebted to Mr. Pfister for a suggestion that the place of mintage, which I was unable to identify, is Leuze (Loetium or Letusa).

Up to this point the list of princes whose coins occurred in both hoards are, with one exception, identical. The single personage among those hitherto mentioned, of whose coinage a specimen is found in Mr. Sainthill's parcel and not in the other, is Robert, count of Flanders. The

Kirkcudbright hoard, on the other hand, contained coins of William, bishop of Cambray from 1285 to 1296, of Henry, count of Luxemburg, and of an uncertain Count Louis, of which no specimens are among Mr. Sainthill's.

I now proceed to notice some others in Mr. Sainthill's parcel, of which no specimens occurred in the Kirkcudbright find.

GUALCHER, COUNT OF PORCIEN.

Obv.—GALCHS COMES PORC. Full-faced bust, crowned, as on the coins of Edward I and II. M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONET. NOVA YVE. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 25). Two specimens.

Galcher of Chatillon, constable of France, by whom these pieces were struck, had the château of Porcien, on the river Aisne, near the town of Rethel, given him by Philip, king of France, in 1308. By his marriage in 1314 with Isabella of Rumigny and Floriens, widow of Thiebaut, duke of Lorraine, he obtained the town of Neufchatel in Lorraine, and proceeded to coin money there. Specimens exist of the mintages of Neufchatel, and of a place called Ive, the precise locality of which is not now known, but by Mr. Pfister considered to be Ive (Liberdunium), a place on the Moselle, near Nancy. The pieces above described are of the last-mentioned of the two places.

GUALERAN, LORD OF LIGNY.

Obv.—G. DOMINUS DE LYNI. Full-faced bust, crowned.
M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA SERENE. Cross and pellets. (Snelling, No. 27, except that the last letter in the obverse legend is I instead of Y).

There were two Luxemburg barons of the name of Gualeran, who were successively lords of Ligny, the first

from 1280 to 1288. It was by his successor that this piece was probably struck. The place of mintage is Serain, a town on the right bank of the Meuse, a short distance south-west of Liège, a fief of the lordship of Creveceœur, which was in the possession of these Gualerans of Luxemburg.

The remaining pieces I am unable to attribute.

Obv.—EDNSIOHS DE FLAD. Full-faced bust, crowned;
M : M : a cross.

Rev.—MONETA ARLEVS. Cross and pellets.
(Snelling, No. 17).

This coin was struck at Arleux, a small town in France, not far from Douay, but by what prince or baron it is difficult to conjecture. It is possible that the letters may have been intended as a kind of imitation of the legend on an English penny, for the purpose of facilitating its currency in this country, as was doubtless the case with the next piece.

Obv.—+EDWARD ANG. + RE YB. Full-faced bust,
crowned; M : M : a cross.

Rev.—LOCENBGENSIS. Cross and pellets.

The obverse is something like that of the coins Nos. 1 and 37 in Snelling's plate, though differing considerably in the legend from both. The reverse is like that of No. 37, except that the second letter is O instead of V. The legend and whole appearance of the coin show that it was intended as an imitation of the English coins of Edward I. or II., and it may therefore be considered strictly a "counterfeit sterling." Snelling considers that these are the pieces called "Lushburgs" in the statute of treasons of the 25th Edw. III.

Obv.—WILLEMUS DE HOL. The last letter is uncertain, owing to the coin being imperfectly struck, and may be N. Full-faced bust, apparently with a wreath of roses round the head; but this part is not well defined; and the M: M: is not visible.

Rev.—MONETA DE W - - - A (the last letters are uncertain). Cross and pellets.

(*Unpublished*)

The only attribution that I can suggest for this coin is William III., Count of Holland, from 1304 to 1337; but I do this very doubtfully, because Lelewel states (*Numismatique du Moyen Age*, vol. ii., p. 283) that when the Count of Hainault became Count of Holland, in 1299, by inheritance, the coinage of Holland disappeared for a considerable period, although it still found imitators, and was for a time continued on certain small pieces struck in the adjacent country. The next preceding count of the name of William governed from 1235 to 1256, a date too early for the coin under consideration.

Obv.—JOH. DNS. DE - - - OT. Full-faced bust, with wreath of roses, as before. M: M: a cross.

Rev.—MONETA AGIMOI. The last letter may be T. Cross and pellets.

(*Unpublished*).

I cannot suggest any attribution. There was a Jean de Chalons who was Lord of *Gien* from 1304 to 1346, but I do not conceive it can have been struck by him.

Obv.—MONETA CAPITULI. Full-faced bust, and Mint mark, as on the preceding coin.

Rev.—CAMERACENSIS. A cross, three pellets in each of three of the quarters, a spread eagle in the fourth.

(*Unpublished*)

This coin, which is one of the best struck and preserved of the whole parcel, appears to have been struck by the

Chapter of Cambray during a vacancy of the see. The similarity of the bust on the obverse to that on many others of the coins in the parcel proves it to be of the same period.

There are, in addition, two coins, not in sufficiently good condition to be decyphered. One is of the type with a full-faced bust with the wreath of roses: reverse, cross and pellets;—the other rather different in character from any which have been described, the bust being like that on the English pennies of Richard II., and the reverse having, like some of the pennies of that king, an open quatrefoil in the centre of the cross in the reverse. Judging from the analogy of English coins, this piece seems at least fifty years later in type than any of the rest, and probably was not found in company with the mass of the others. The only letters which I can make out are:—

Obv.—OB^oA + R - - - - - QOIS + VL. And some of these are doubtful.

Rev.—CIVI - - - - M - - - - - A star at the end. Cross and pellets; an open quatrefoil in the centre.

J. B. BERGNE.

XII.

COINS IN THE KING OF DENMARK'S CABINET.

Cork, 13th January, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—My friend, Herr Ludvig Læssoe of Copenhagen, having very kindly sent me twenty-nine elec-

trotypes of silver sterlings, or pennies, in the Royal Danish Cabinet, I forward them to you, to submit to the Numismatic Society, with the reading of their inscriptions; and some remarks and explanations which Mr. Lindsay has had the kindness to add, constituting the chief value of the paper.

The most interesting of these coins to an English collector is No. 6, which adds another specimen to that type of Aethelraed II.'s coinage—obverse, the Holy Lamb; reverse, the Holy Dove—of which type we are now acquainted with three varieties, and for all which, very singularly, we are indebted to the continent: my coin having been purchased by me, of Mr. Stokes, of Boulogne, and which reads—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED R LORUM.

Rev.—+EALDRED O ALDMES.

The coin in the Royal Stockholm Cabinet—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+PULFNOTH HAMTUN.

and now, the coin in the Royal Copenhagen Cabinet—

Obv.—+AETHELRAED REX ANGLORUM.

Rev.—+OSWOLD SNOTIAHAM.

Being the mints of Malmesbury, Southampton, and Nottingham:

All these moneyers appear in Hildebrand's extensive and valuable lists of these three mints.

In Vol. III. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, p. 120, Professor Thomsen, of Copenhagen, refers to a penny of

our Aethelraed II., published by Erlestein, in his *Numismatische Bruchstücke*, 3tes. Heft, No. 3, and adds, "I need not observe, that the obverse has the King's head and *Agnus Dei*; and that on the reverse is the inscription, not as Erlestein reads it, but AEDELVI ON STANFORDA. In this piece, we have the prototype of the coins of Harthacnut and Svend of Denmark."

Hildebrand gives three coins of Aethelraed II., of the Stamford Mint—Moneyer, Aethelvine—the same name as abbreviated in Erlestein.

From Professor Thomsen's words, I understand, that the obverse has the King's bust, and the reverse, the *Agnus Dei* (both could not be in one field); and if so, it is a different type from that of the three coins we have been considering, and, of its kind, the only specimen we at present have heard of.

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

R. SAINTHILL.

J. B. Bergne, Esq., London.

No. 1.—One side of this coin reads OOLAFIÐ I DIFLFIN; the other has the word OOLAF also: the rest I cannot make out.

This coin probably belongs to Olaf or Anlaf IV., king of Dublin, A.D. 962—981, the father of Sihtric III. The coins of this prince are extremely rare, and are the only ones of the Hiberno-Danish series which with any degree of certainty can be assigned to an earlier prince than Sihtric III.

No. 2.—Bust looking to its right.

Obv.—EADGAR REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—+ GARWIG M-O CANTWAR. Small cross in field.

The name of the moneyer does not occur in Ruding, Hildebrand, or Lindsay.

No. 3.—Bust looking to its right; sceptre.

Obv.—+ ETHELRED REX ANGLO.

Rev.—+ IN NOMINE DNI. M.L.—CRUX.

The letters M.L. seem difficult to explain; the first may possibly be intended for the initial of "Monetarius," and the last for that of the moneyer.

No. 4.—Bust looking to its right; sceptre.

Obv.—+ AETHELRAED REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ SIBPINE M-O BUCCINGA¹—CRUX.

The name of this mint appears on this coin much more at length than on any other published.

No. 5.—Bust looking to its right, sceptre, with three points.

Obv.—+ AETHELRAED REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—+ GODPINE M-O CAENT—CRUX.

This coin exhibits nothing worthy of remark.

No. 6.

Obv.—The Holy Lamb, with the glory around the head, and a cross over the back. Its fore-foot in an oblong compartment in which there are not any letters—+ AETHELRAED REX ANGLORUM.

Rev.—The Holy Dove, with expanded wings. + ⊙ ∑ ∇ ⊙ Lr:DS
N● . :TIAHAM (Oswold Snotiahham).

The name of this mint does not occur at full length on any other known coin.

¹ Buccingham.—*Hildebrand*.

No. 7.

Obv.—The Holy Lamb, glory, cross, and oblong compartment without letters, but quite different in type to No. 6. + . . NOTIEDIM ⊙ I (Noaidi Mo).

Rev.—The Holy Dove with expanded wings. + IV . . ⊙ I I ⊙ NI.

This rude coin seems to be an imitation, and the rude name of the moneyer unpublished.

The prototype of these curious and interesting coins was probably that struck at Malmesbury, and noticed in the "Coinage of the Heptarchy," p. 89, and in the "Olla," vol. I., p. 214.

No. 8.

Obv.—Hand of Providence + E I E T Q O M E A seems an attempt at the words *Alpha et Omega*.

Rev.—A small cross in the field + LEFPINE ON LNCOL.

An imitation of the coins of Ethelred. * Lefwine, or Leofwine, was one of his moneyers.

No. 9.

Obv.—BORN . ON . PIB . NE ; hand of Providence, A and Ω.

Rev.—HIT S A N M A N D L I N ; short single cross, with a cross potent and pellet in each angle.

This coin was struck at Wiburg, in Jutland; the reverse legend seems unintelligible. On a Hiberno-Danish coin we find the legend + I I N D L I N O F I D I H N, and the name "Andlin" may be that of a Danish prince.

No. 10.

Obv.—EDELRED . REX . A ; head with crowned helmet.

Rev.—DLEN ⊙ M D I H I O ; long double cross, Irish type.

This coin is probably an Irish imitation.

No. 11.

Obv.—ÆDELRED . REX . A ; head as No. 10.

Rev.—Z D I M P O N I D I E H ⊙ U ; long double cross with square with ends terminating in centre.

This coin is an Irish imitation.

No. 12.—Bust looking to its right, crowned.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLORU.

Rev.—Open Cross, tressured in the quarters.

+ FERENN. MO. DIF.

Coins bearing the name of Cnut, and struck at Dublin, are of extreme rarity, particularly where the legends are regular.

No. 13.—Bust looking to its right, crowned.

Obv.—CNUT REX ANGLO.

Rev.—Long open Cross. + EDSIGE ON EAX.

Nothing appears on this coin worthy of remark.

No. 14.—Bust looking to its right.

Obv.—CNUT REX A.

Rev.—Four C's, forming a kind of square, each linked, by two threads, to its neighbour. + ALFNOTH IN LUID.

This coin is Danish.

No. 15.—Bust looking to its right; helmet and sceptre.

Obv.—+ CNUT EX ANGL.

Rev.—A short open cross; in each quarter, ☩.

+ LEOCSIGE MO NIPOR.

This coin seems Danish.

No. 16.—Bust crowned, looking to its right, in a quatrefoil.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX AHFLRORV (Angloru).

Rev.—Long open cross, tressured, + GODPINE M. NOD.

On the obverse, the word "Angloru" is blundered. On the reverse, the word NOD is intended for NORÐ. In Hildebrand, No. 1080, we find GODPINE MO NOR, and No. 1100, SVMERLDA—NOD.

No. 17.—Bust with sceptre, helmeted, looking to its right.

Obv.—+ CNUT RECIA.

Rev.—+ EODINDRNCNFI.

Type as Ruding, Pl. 23, Nos. 19, 20,

This coin is probably an imitation.

No. 18.—Bust as No. 17.

Obv. + CNU EX ANGL.

Rev.—ODAONDNCENITI.

Type as last ; probably an imitation.

No. 19.—Bust as No. 17.

Obv.—+ EVI N EX ANLF.

Rev.—+ ODAOND : : : CENITREN. (The letter in italic uncertain.)

As the last, and probably imitated from the same original.

No. 20.—Bust looking to its right; crowned, and within a quatrefoil.

Obv.—CNUT REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—IRELPNELNMO. Long double cross, inner circle tressured.

Legend unintelligible; probably imitated from some regular coin.

No. 21.—Bust; a barbarous attempt at the type of No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT F RIX ANELOR.

Rev.—+ ONLAF MO LAIEL (long open cross tressured).

This mint is uncertain. The moneyer unpublished.

No. 22.—Bust, as No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLO.

Rev.—+ LIFINC ON R ETM. Quatrefoil on long double cross.

This mint is uncertain.

No. 23.—Bust, a barbarous attempt to copy No. 20.

Obv.—+ CNUT REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ NUEL ON CANIL. (The letter in italic uncertain.) Long double cross.

This coin is evidently an imitation. The moneyer's name is unpublished.

No. 24.—Bust similar to No. 20,

Obv.—+ IMTRIN + DIFILNNO.

Rev.—INERIM ON LMAE. (The letters in italic uncertain.)

A curious instance of imitation. The obverse bearing the name of an Irish mint; the reverse, apparently that of an English.

No. 25.—A most barbarous bust, looking to its right, with apparently a shield on the left arm, as on the coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut.

Obv.—OꝛEÐMOXSEOꝛEEL.

Rev.—+ LNUTI EXANCL. Long double cross, with an annulet in two quarters, and a cross in the others.

A rude and probably Danish imitation. The reverse legend is an attempt at the words "Cnut Rex Anglorum."

No. 26.—*Obv.*—+ INNOMINE . DEI . PATRI. Rude head. Irish type with sceptre.

Rev.—+ EÐFARRVMFRADꝛYADꝛI. Triquetra.

It is difficult to offer any conjecture as to what the reverse legend of this coin was intended for.

No. 27.—Bust looking to its right, with sceptre.

Obv.—+ EDPRD . PEI (Confessor, the word REX, unfinished).

Rev.—BRININ ON DRI. In the quarters PAC+.

The moneyer's name on this coin is probably the same as "Brihinc" given by Ruding, and "Bryninc" by Hildebrand.

No. 28.—+ 1N NOMINE DNI·M.E. Short double cross with ERV+ in the angles.

+ HOꝛS ENOWLEHIS, or, if read from the outer edge—

+ SLEHꝛ MONE SBOH. Sceat Mone Sbon; perhaps SCEAT·MONE·SROB. Small cross in a circle.

It is extremely difficult to offer any interpretation of the legends of this coin; it is probably Danish, and the letters M.E. may possibly be intended for "Magnus Cununc." The names of the moneyer and mint are uncertain; but may

possibly be copied from an English coin of Ethelred. struck at Shrewsbury.

No. 29.—Sovereign sitting on his throne.

Obv.—+ EADPARD REX ANGLOR.

Rev.—+ AELFRIC ON EXEC. Birds in the four quarters,

This coin exhibits nothing remarkable, the types, mint, and moneyer being all known.

Many of the letters on the coins above described are so barbarous, that the resources of the printer can give only an approximate representation of them.

XIII.

ON SOME COINS, CHIEFLY GREEK, WHICH HAVE BEEN LATELY BROUGHT FROM THE EAST.

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before the Numismatic Society a small collection of coins, which have been acquired chiefly through the instrumentality of our distinguished Orientalist, Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.


I accompany them with some others, procured by Mr. Olguin, when serving in Turkey with the Commission for settling the boundaries of Turkey and Persia, and with two or three taken from the collection of the British Museum, in illustration of the new ones.

The first coin I shall describe is a very rare gold drachma of SELEUCUS I. NICATOR, B. C. 312—282, which has been lately procured by Captain Jones, H.E.I.C.N. It is not unique, as specimens exist, similar to this one, in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and in the collection of Major-General Fox. It is, however, a very fine and perfect specimen.

It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Head of Minerva helmeted to right. On the helmet, a snake.

Rev. — ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. — Victory walking to the left, with wreath in right hand, and sail-yard in left.

In the field to right ☉, and Mon. 



AV.—Size, 3½. Wt. 130.7.—Fig. 1.

With this, I exhibit, also, a coin procured by the British Museum, some years since, at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire, which is very curious and unique. It is right to add, that some doubt has been expressed as to its genuineness by competent judges.

It may be described as follows :—

Obv.—Head of Seleucus to right, wearing a diadem; from above the ear, projects a horn of curious shape.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.—Horse's head and neck to right. In the mouth, bit, and over neck, reins.

In the field to right, above, Mon. ; below, Mon. 

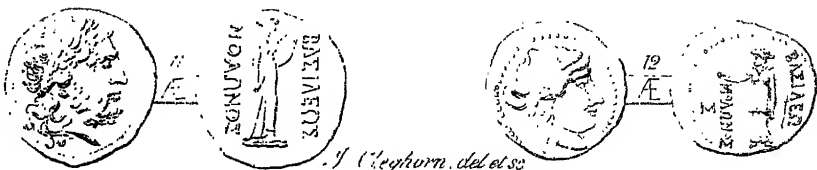
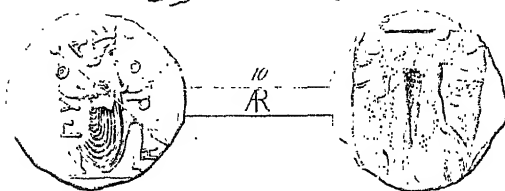
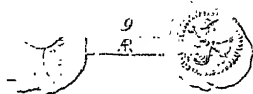
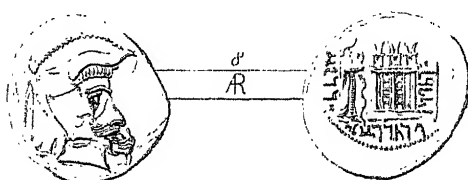
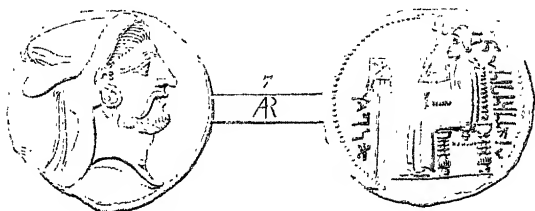
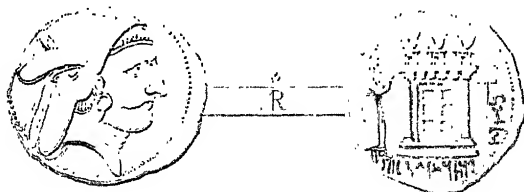
AV.—Size, 4½; Weight, 132. Fig. 2.

Two other coins, in copper, were at the same time procured from Captain Jones, which I have not, however, thought it necessary to engrave. The first exhibits on the obverse, the heads of the Dioscuri to left; and on the reverse, a dolphin, with the remains of the usual inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Its size is 3. The second, is a head of Hercules to right, and on the reverse, a bull butting to right, with the same inscription. Size, 1½.

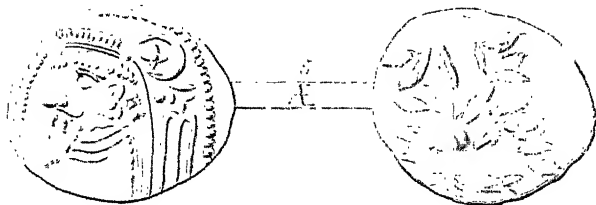
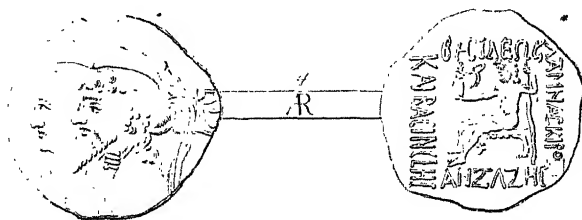
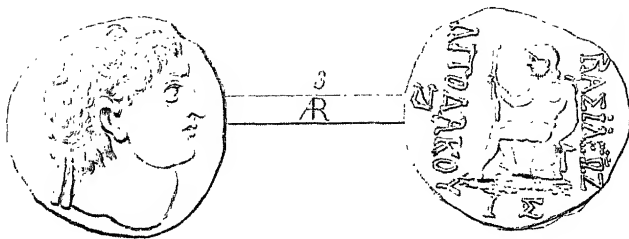
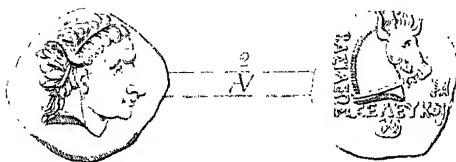
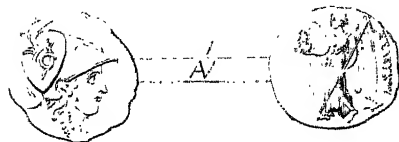
The next coin, is one procured in the neighbourhood of Hamadán, by Mr. Olguin. I have ventured to call it one of

APODACUS KING OF CHARACENE.


Obv.—Head of the king to right; round the head, a broad fillet; no beard, and neck bare.



J. (Lehigh, del. et sc.)



Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ. Hercules, naked, seated to left. In extended right hand, club; left hand resting on seat; under seat ΓΞ i.e., 203 of the Seleucidan Æra—B. C. 109. In field to left,

Monogram 

R.—Size, 8½; Weight, 241.7 grains. Fig. 3.

There can be no doubt, that Apodacus must have been contemporary with Antiochus IX. Philopator; and there is good reason for supposing, that he ruled over the province of Characene, which was at the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. The history of Charax is well-known. It was founded by Alexander III. near the head of the Persian gulf, where the Eulæus (now the *Karûn*) approaches very near to the Tigris. We are told that the place was constantly destroyed by the invasion of the great rivers near which it was placed; and, that it was, in consequence, rebuilt about 120 years after its first foundation, by Antiochus III.; and a third time by an Arabian chief named Spasines, or Hyspasines, son of Sogdonacus, whence it obtained its name of Charax-Spasinou. Lucian, in his dialogue, entitled “Macrobii,” § 16, mentions this Hyspasines and several other rulers of this district. The advance of the mud from the rivers was so great, that Pliny states, on the authority of Juba II., King of Mauritania, that in his time the town was nearly fifty miles from its original position on the sea (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* vi. 27).

The next coins I describe are two of KAMNASCIREs and ANZAZE, which may be thus described:—

Obv.—Busts of the king and queen to left. The head of the former covered with a diademed turban, and wearing a long peaked beard; on breast, a decorated garment, which fits close up to his chin.

Behind head,

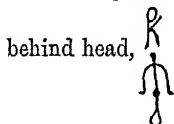


Rev.—BACIAEQC KAMNACKIPI KNIAIIAI.
 Zeus Nicephorus, seated to left, with Victory presenting a crown to him. His left rests on a spear.

R.—Size, 8; Weight, 229.3 grains.

KAMNASCIREs AND ANZAZE.




Obv.—Busts of the king and queen to the left; the head of the former covered with a diademed turban, and wearing a long peaked beard; on breast, a decorated garment, which fits close up to his chin;





Rev.—BACIAEQC KAMNACKIPO[Y] KAI BACIAIC-
 CHC ANZAZHE. Zeus Nicephorus seated to left, with Victory presenting a crown to him. His left rests on a spear.



R.—Size 7½; Weight, 230.5 grains. Fig. 4.

Both these coins were procured by Mr. Olguin, during his residence on the borders of Turkey and Persia. They have been noticed by Col. Leake in his recent work "Numismata Hellenica"; but he has read the name wrongly, Kapnaskires. It is clearly Kamnaskires. Lucian, in his dialogue "Macrobii," has the words *καὶ Μνασκίρης δὲ βασιλεὺς Παρθυαίων ἔξ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἔζησεν ἔτη*, etc. It is almost certain, that the two words, *καὶ Μνασκίρης*, have been corrupted into Kamnaskires, especially as the particle *καὶ* is superfluous in the sense. The type must be taken in consideration with that in the next coin, which I shall describe. Behind the head will be noticed a curious symbol, which is either a trident or the Indian *trisula*—the emblem of Siva. This may be seen on several other copper coins bearing a head-dress and bust greatly resembling the above, and in all probability representing the same personage. Of three large ones in the collection

of the British Museum one has \diamond  and  behind the bust (Fig. 5); two others have \diamond and  behind. Of these, the first and second were procured by J. R. Steuart, Esq., and probably from Mesopotamia. The third, with the second monogram, was in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire; its earlier origin cannot now be discovered. Of these, the first exhibits a sort of tree, within a wreath of what may perhaps be olive leaves. The others have blundered legends, evidently intended to represent Greek letters, but so arranged or confused that no intelligible words can be formed from them. The same

head, with the same monogram, \diamond   occurs on several

small copper coins, which bear also on their reverses legends consisting apparently of blundered Greek inscriptions. Of these, the Museum possesses five specimens, one from Mr. Payne Knight's bequest, the origin of which is not known, two procured from Mr. Steuart, and three lately found at Susa by Mr. Loftus. Besides these, are two other small copper coins, also procured by Mr.

Steuart, on which the same monogram \diamond   occurs,

but with a full-faced head, wearing a long beard. The legend on these is equally undeciphered, perhaps undecipherable—the type a rude representation of Diana as a huntress.

Colonel Leake has expressed an opinion (see Num. Hell. p. 66) that these coins bear a great resemblance to the early coins of the Greek dynasty of Bactriana, which terminated with Heliocles, about B.C. 127, and from this he infers, that Kapnascires (Kamnascires) was a Scythian

prince, who became possessed, about that time, of the western part of Bactriana, and who shaped his barbarous name to a Greek form. We fail, however, to perceive any sufficient ground for this hypothesis. We have no evidence of any Scythian invasion of that part of Asia till a much later period; nor do we discover anything in the form of the name, which suggests a Scythian or Turanian origin.

In the "Memoires de la Société d'Archéologie de St. Petersbourg, vol. vi., p. 173," is a notice of the only other specimen of this coin, with which we are acquainted. It occurs in a letter addressed to the editor from Tiflis, by M. de Bartholomæi, who states that he procured it from Persia. M. de Bartholomæi considers that the fabric exhibits a great similarity to those of the Seleucidan princes, and especially to that of Antiochus IV. Epiphanes (B.C. 176—164). The monogram of this coin appears to be different from that of the specimen in the Museum. It may be remarked, that the circle of dots which surrounds this coin on each side, is only found on a tetradrachm of Antiochus IV., the first who took the title of Nicephorus. From this fact, M. de Bartholomæi draws the conclusion that Kamnascires must have lived about the same time, not improbably during a period of confusion which arose in the Syrian kingdom on the death of that monarch. He is also of opinion, that the great likeness which exists between this tetradrachm and that of the ancient coins of Tarsus, in Cilicia, affords strong reason for supposing that Kamnascires must have been an ephemeral ruler in this locality. The name he derives from one of Persian form and original, *Kaiminotchehr*, the latter portion of which is of frequent occurrence upon the coins of the Sassanian dynasty, and has been fully explained many years since

by Silvestre de Sacy ("Mémoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse, p. 248.")

We are inclined to think, that, on the whole, the evidence of the discovery of these and similar coins, is strongly in favour of their having belonged to the ruler of some part of the provinces of Southern Babylonia or Susiana. Yet, we are willing to consider the question *adhuc sub judice*, and to think that some future discovery may not impossibly overthrow these and other speculations, of which they have been made the subject.

I have termed this coin a barbarous coin of Characene; and this is, perhaps, all that can be certainly said about it.—Its description is as follows:—

Obv.—Head to left, wearing a cap, with a sort of radiated top; round this, a fillet; the hair falls in two regular masses behind the head; no beard; face youthful.

Rev.—Barbarous imitation of the type of Hercules seated to left, holding club in his extended right, and resting his left hand on seat.

Barbarous imitation of Greek letters, AMΓ CCC
(perhaps meant for *Attambilus*).

R.—Size, 9; Weight, 140.2 grains.

The next two coins are of great interest. The first is unique; the second, if, as it seems probable, a cast, must be an accurate copy of some coin which has been lost. The last has been published by the Duc de Luynes, who has called it that of a satrap of Bactriana. He reads the Phœnician legend as follows, substituting Hebrew letters for their equivalent Phœnician,

לְצִרְפְּתוֹשׁ

and thinks therefore that the satrap's name may have

been Saripadates. The Duke is of opinion, that the type has been retouched by some inexperienced artist, but that the legend has remained intact: that some other Phœnician letters, which follow, may be intended for a date, and may, perhaps, be read 104; and that if so, the date refers to the era of Cyrus, and the coin itself to a period corresponding with B.C. 432. I confess that I am not satisfied with this ingenious hypothesis of the Duc de Luynes. In the first place, the type which is evidently that of a priest, or magus, standing before a fire altar, suggests a period as late as that of the Arsacidæ, if not of the Sassanian rulers; and, secondly, we have no evidence from history, and not much reason to expect from any other source, that Bactriana, at a period so early as the commencement of the Peloponnesian war, had any monetary system from which such a coin could issue. The whole character of the work appears to me more recent; probably not earlier than the time of Alexander, perhaps later. None of the money of any of the Bactrian rulers, which are undoubted, bears any resemblance that I can perceive to this coin; the earlier ones being undoubtedly of Greek origin, and the later exhibiting unmistakable proofs of the Indian connexion. It is more probable that this specimen, and the next, belong to that class, which has been called by Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sub-Parthian.

Of this class, there must have been several varieties, and it is not impossible, that a portion of the legend on the second of these coins may be, as has been suggested, in the Palmyrene character, about which little is at present made out. The first of these coins was obtained many years ago by the late J. R. Steuart, Esq.; the second, has been lately forwarded from Baghdád, by Capt. Jones.

Described in order, the coins are as follow:—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar form, with a long lappet extending over his neck; round the head a narrow fillet; on upper lip, a long curling moustachio; on chin, a beard which is clipped close; neck bare.

בנרז	to right of fire altar.
ורתכשונ?	under fire altar.

Rev.—The king standing to the left of a large fire altar, wearing a long Oriental dress which reaches to his feet, and the same cap as on obverse. His right hand is extended towards the altar. To right of altar is a standard.

R.—Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Weight, 236.2. Fig. 6.

Described in order, the coins are as follows:—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar form, with a long lappet extending over his neck; round the head, narrow fillet; on upper lip, a long curling moustachio; on chin, beard which is clipped close; neck bare.

Rev.—The king, seated to left, wearing a long Oriental dress which reaches to his feet; on head, the same cap he wears on the obverse; in right hand, a long spear; in left, a cap; before him, in the field, a standard.

בנרזורתכשונ	behind chair.
Arphaxad? ארפאש	in front of chair.

R.—Size, $7\frac{3}{4}$; Weight, 256.5 grains. Fig. 7.

I have engraved the two following coins; the first procured by Capt. Jones, and the second from the National Collection, and in illustration of those I have just described. I think there can be no reason to doubt that these and similar specimens, of which several exist in the cabinet of the Museum, have been rightly called Sub-Parthian, meaning by that title, the money of local

dynasties, who lived and ruled in the East under the shadow of the great Arsacidan empire.

Their individual description is as follows:—

Obv.—Head of the king to right, wearing a cap of peculiar shape, which projects much in front of the face, and has a long cheek plate extending to neck; on upper lip, long thin moustachio.

The king standing to left of a large fire altar, holding bow in left hand, which rests on the ground, with his right raised and extended towards the altar.

<i>Rev.</i> —יכתורז	to right of fire altar.
ורתכרשנ	under fire altar.
ארפגש	to left of fire altar.

R.—Size, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Weight, 64.7 grains. Fig. 8.

This coin, which is deeply dished, has apparently been struck upon another.

The next represents—

Obv.—The head of the king to right, wearing a head-dress similar to the last, but without any inscription.

Rev.—An archer kneeling on his right knee to right, and holding in his right hand a dart, and in his left a bent bow.

R.—Size, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Wt. 8.9. Fig. 9.

This specimen has this additional interest, that from its type it is evidently a link between those which we have called Sub-Parthian and the Darics of Persia Proper. As exhibiting the peculiar type of each of these classes, we may presume, that the ruler to whom it belonged, must have had dominion over some portion of the Persian empire.

The next coin to which I shall the attention of the society, is one of the class which has been usually termed Persian darics, and which exhibits the remarkable pecu-

liarity of a Greek inscription on its obverse. It may be described as follows:—

Obv.—ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗ . . . King to the right, kneeling on his right knee: in his right hand, a long spear, and in his left a bent bow.

Rev.—An unintelligible figure, which, however, Mr. Payne Knight, to whom the coin formerly belonged, has called “quadratum incusum intus ornatum”
ignotum per ignotius.

AR.—Size, 6; Wt. 228.1. Fig. 10.

The type is not uncommon, and the Museum has three other specimens exactly similar to it, both on the obverse and on the reverse. The occurrence of the Greek inscription has never yet been explained; nor, indeed, have I ever seen a satisfactory suggestion on this subject. Lately, however, an inscription has been met with which seems to me to throw much light on this difficulty, and to suggest a probable meaning for the occurrence of this name in a foreign language and character upon a coin, in other respects, unquestionably, Oriental, and in all probability Persian. In the course of the years 1851-2, Mr. Wm. Kenneth Loftus, to whom this country is indebted for excavations carried on in Southern Babylonia, with no less zeal than those which were made by Mr. Layard, some years before, in Assyria, was employed under the direction of Sir Henry Rawlinson, in investigating the ruins of Susa, the Shushan of the Prophet Daniel. In the course of some excavations, which he made at this place, on what he has called the “Central Platform,” he dug through a slight conical protuberance, caused by some Arab graves at the edge of the mound. Immediately under these, at the depth of 10 feet, was the

base of a small column, in dark blue limestone. The following measurements give an idea of its size:—

Pedestal	7 inches high,	3 feet 9 inches square.
Plinth	7 " "	2 " 2 " "
Torus	5 " "	2 " 5 " diameter.

On it was observed the following Greek inscription, in letters two-thirds of an inch in length, extending along the left corner on the north side of the pedestal:—

ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΥ
 ΣΩΜΑΤΟΦΥΛΑΞ ΑΡΡΗΝΕΙΔΗΝ
 ΑΡΡΗΝΕΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ
 ΤΗΣ ΣΟΥΣΙΑΝΗΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΝ

which may be translated, "Pythagoras, the son of Aristarchus, captain of the body-guard, (in honor of) his friend Arreneides, son of Arreneides, Governor of Susiana." Not the least curious circumstance in relation to this monument is, that the epitaph is upside down, and has all the appearance of having been cut while the column stood as it does at present. Mr. Loftus states that the letters are sharp and unworn, presenting a remarkable contrast with the aspect of the column itself, which, from the remains of polish on its broken edges, is manifestly of much greater antiquity. About the date of the building itself to which the column belonged, there can be no reasonable doubt, as the names of Xerxes and Artaxerxes, that is, between B.C. 464 and 335.

I think there can be but little doubt, that this coin refers to this same Pythagoras. As a commander of Persian troops, he would naturally make use of the usual Persian coin, the daric; and as leader of Greek troops,

under Persian rule, he would probably be allowed to place his own name upon the Persian coins which were struck chiefly for the use of his own troops. It may be remarked, that there is a difficulty about the Greek of the inscription; the form ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗ being quite unusual; we should naturally have expected ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΟΥ. It is not easy to understand why the customary form of all such legends has been omitted or dispensed with.

The next coins to which I shall call the attention of the society are two, for which the country is indebted to the researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson. They belong to Molon, Satrap of Media, and are undoubtedly unique.

They may be described as follows:—

MOLON—SATRAP OF MEDIA.

Obv.—Bearded head of Zeus to right, wearing a wreath or vitta of laurel leaves.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ. A figure apparently that of a female, draped to the feet, walking to right, and carrying in her hand a lyre.

In field P., probably, the remains of the Seleucid date, 189, 190, 191, or 192, corresponding with B.C. 223, etc. This being the only period during which Molon could have assumed the title of *Βασιλεύς*.

Æ.—Size, 5; Wt. 117. Fig. 12.

MOLON—SATRAP OF MEDIA.

Obv.—Female head to right, within a dotted circle.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ . . . ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ. Figure of Victory walking to left, holding in extended right hand, a wreath, and in left, a palm-branch. In field, to left, monogram, M?

Æ.—Size, 4½; Wt 66. Fig. 11.

The history of Molon is recorded by Polybius (Hist. v., 40—54). It appears from him, that Molon was appointed by Antiochus the Great the Satrap of Media soon after the accession of that monarch (B.C. 223, his brother Alexander being, at the same time, created Satrap of Persis; but, that, not long after, these two chiefs, despising the youth of the king, and being afraid of Hermeias, a Carian, who had risen to great power by the favour of Seleucus, the brother of Antiochus, raised the standard of revolt, in which attempt they were greatly aided by the ill-feeling which existed between Hermeias and Epigenes, who had returned with the troops of Seleucus from the East, after that king's death.

On hearing of the revolt, the king by the advice of Hermeias, despatched troops under Xeno and Theodotus to oppose the rebels; while Hermeias, at the same time, recommended the king himself to seize on Cœle-Syria. But Molon and his brother were equal to the difficulties of their position. At once rousing the tribes in their neighbourhood, partly by the exhibition of forged letters purporting to convey menaces from the king, and partly by the promise of large rewards, they collected a considerable army, compelled the royal generals to retreat, and made themselves masters of Apoloniatis. The power of Molon was not to be underrated. He was already in possession of Media, at that period, probably the most valuable province of Western Asia, rich, as it was, in cattle and stores of every kind, which would be of value to a warlike people. On the highway between the East and West, it was so placed as naturally to rest on the Caspian Sea to the North, and on Persis to the South. Moreover, it was divided and intersected in all directions by chains of lofty mountains, difficult, at any season, to be passed by an army encumbered by the

munitions of war, and capable of being held by its own warlike population against almost any odds. Resting on such a basis for his retreat, Molon appears at once to have pushed on and to have overrun the whole plain country to the east of the Tigris. Failing, however, in his attempt to cross that river, on which an efficient fleet was kept, under the command of Xeuxis, he fell back to his camp before Seleucia, where he went into winter quarters.

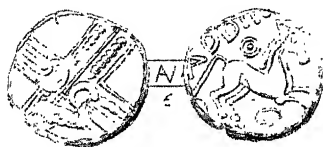
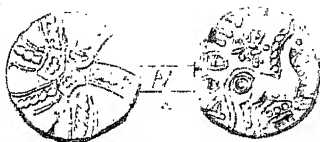
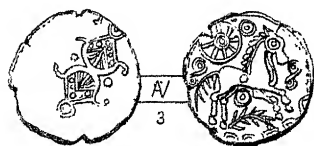
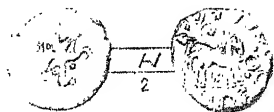
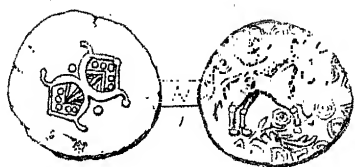
On intelligence of these events reaching Antiochus, he proposed at once to march against Molo, but Hermeias having given a different opinion, and having, by treachery, put to death Epigenes, Xenotas was sent against the rebel chief, and the king himself marched to Apameia, and from that place to Laodicea. It would seem that Xenotas was singularly unfit for the office in which he was placed; for, despising the bravery of Molon's troops and the strength of his position, he at once determined to cross the river and to attack Molon in his camp. Having made this determination, he crossed with his best troops and took up a position ten miles below Molon's camp, on a spot nearly surrounded by the river or its marshes. Molon, on hearing of this step, at once sent forward his horse, who slew many of the troops of Xenotas while crossing, and threw the remainder into confusion. Upon this, Xenotas advanced against the main army of his opponent, who, in his turn, fell back, and made as though he was retiring to Media. Xenotas fell into the trap, and allowed his troops to rest themselves, while he, at the same time, appears to have set no watch; the result was, that in the middle of the night Molon returned, cut his troops to pieces, slew Xenotas, and crossing the river subsequently, without opposition, carried the city of Seleucia by storm, Xeuxis, who was then in command,

having betaken himself to flight. From Seleucia, Molon overran the rest of Babylonia to the head of the Persian Gulf; but though he captured the town, he was not able to seize the citadel of Susa.

The formidable character which the rebellion had now assumed, determined Antiochus at length to march in person against Molon. He, therefore, wintered at Antiocheia, in Mygdonia, B.C. 220, and with the spring of the year he crossed the Tigris, by the advice of Xeuxis, and descended to the South against the rebel general, who, himself, advanced against the king. Antiochus successively took and occupied Dura, Oreicus, and Apollonia. The plan of Molon was by rapidly crossing the Tigris, to reach the hill country of Apolloniatis before it could be seized by the royal troops. In this endeavour, however, he was not successful. A battle shortly after ensued, in which Molon and his army were completely overthrown, and the rebellion was crushed. Molon and his immediate followers fell by their own hands; and, not long after, his brother Neolaus, who had fled to Persis, and Alexander, the Satrap of that province, committed suicide in preference to falling into the power of the king. Antiochus, as an example to future rebels, had the body of Molon transported into Chalonitis, and affixed to a cross on one of the higher peaks of the Mons Zagros.

These coins have already been noticed by Colonel Leake, in his "Numismata Hellenica," who has described them from impressions given him by Mr. Burgon.

W. S. W. VAUX.



COINS OF ADDEDOMAROS ?

XIV.

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN ANCIENT
BRITISH COINS TO ADDEDOMAROS.

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before the Numismatic Society the result of my investigations into certain classes of ancient British coins, the inscriptions on which, even where they have been recognised at all, have only been read in part; but which I am now, by the comparison of a considerable number of specimens, enabled to complete, and thus bring them together under one head, and still farther attribute them, with some degree of certainty, to a prince, whose name, as it appears on the coins, was Addedomaros.

The classes of coins to which I allude are three in number, the first of which has hitherto been regarded as uninscribed, and agrees in type with Ruding, Pl. II. No. 40; the second may be represented by Ruding, Pl. II. No. 35; and the third by Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XIV. Pl. I., No. 1. These latter have been considered to read ADDII, or even AΘORI. I have, however, engraved specimens of each in the accompanying plate, which I shall now proceed to describe and comment upon, premising that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, belong to the first class; Nos. 4 and 5 to the second; and No. 6 to the third class.

The obverse of No. 1 presents a singular ornament, consisting of two crescents back to back, the cusps retorted and terminating in pellets; in the interior of each a chevron-shaped compartment enclosing five pellets; a pellet in each angle between the crescents. This, like both the succeeding types, appears to have been derived

through a series of imitations, each differing more widely from its prototype, from the wide-spread head of Apollo on the earliest British coins. On the reverse is a horse to the right, his tail branched, with a ring ornament on his hind-quarters; above, a sort of rose and a ring ornament; beneath, a branch and a ring ornament; and in front and behind, two similar ornaments connected in the form of an S. The legend commences at the bottom, and runs from left to right, beneath and in front of the horse, as follows, ADDEDOMAROS, but the tops of the letters only are visible, the die having, as usual with British coins, been much too large for the blank. Different specimens of this type vary in the number of leaves forming the rose, and in the other adjuncts. The coin here engraved is of red gold, weighing 86 grains, and in my collection. I have another nearly similar, weighing $85\frac{3}{4}$ grains, but I am not aware of the locality where either of them was found.

The ornament on the obverse of No. 2 is nearly similar to that on No. 1, but the reverse varies in having a branch of three leaves above the horse, and in front a ring ornament between three pellets, while below is a square crossed diagonally, and resembling the supposed¹ phaleræ on Gaulish coins. Around runs the legend ADDEDOMAROS. This coin, which is of reddish gold, weighing $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains, was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Cuff, but is now in the British Museum. In the same collection is another specimen of the same module, but differing in having a wheel under the horse. It shows merely the ADD of the legend, and is engraved, though imperfectly, in Ruding, Pl. II. No. 41. Its weight is 19

¹ Num. Chron. Vol. XIII. p. 147.

grains, so that these pieces must have represented the fourth part of the value of those of the larger size.

No. 3 closely resembles No. 1, but has a wheel instead of the rose under the horse. The chevrons also on the obverse terminate in ring ornaments instead of the usual pellets; of the legend the upper part of ADDEDO is all that is legible. This coin is of yellow gold, weighing 85 grains, and found near Norwich. It is now in my own collection.

Nos. 4 and 5 present on the obverse a star-shaped ornament, composed of six curved wreaths, or, as a herald might term them, torses enclosed by lines on either side, and diverging from three crescents in the centre. The interior of these crescents is formed by a series of grooves or hollows side by side, which give it a curved or rather invecked outline. In each of the spaces between the wreaths is usually a pellet and a ring ornament, and the whole is enclosed within a beaded circle, of which never more than a small portion is seen on the coins. On the reverse is a horse to the right, with a long tail; above, an ornament somewhat like a bucranium, but, in fact, composed of three similar indescribable figures closely resembling the nose and mouth of the horse, combined into a star with three pellets; beneath the tail a ring ornament, and below the horse what may be called a cornucopiæ, with three pellets above. The legend runs the reverse way from that on the preceding coins, and varies on different specimens from AΘΘIIDOM to ADDIIDOM, but on no single coin have I ever found the legend complete. No. 4 is of reddish gold, in my own collection, and No. 5 in that of Mr. Bergne. They weigh $84\frac{1}{2}$ and $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains respectively. I have another specimen weighing 87 grains.

No. 6 is also in my own collection, and was found near Cambridge in the year 1851. It is of reddish gold, weighing 87 grains, and has already been engraved, but inaccurately, in the *Archæological Association Journal*, vol. vii. p. 122. As I have already observed, a similar coin will be found engraved in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XIV. p. 71, the weight of which is $86\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On the obverse is a cruciform ornament with two crescents in the centre, bearing a considerable resemblance to the device on some of the coins of Tasciovanus. On the reverse is a horse to the right; beneath, a wheel and pellet; and above, a ring-ornament, with the legend ADDIID.

We have then here three distinct types of coins, one embracing coins of two modules, all of which, however, appear from their legend to be referable to one source. That source I have at the outset declared to be, in my opinion, the mint of a prince, or regulus, bearing the name of Adedomaros, whose coins will, for the future, form a not unimportant class among the ancient British coins, and the number of uninscribed types be materially reduced, and our system of classification enlarged, if this attribution be adopted.

It may, indeed, be urged against me, that the inscriptions on none of these coins are sufficiently distinct to warrant me in the assertion, that any such legend as ADDEDOMAROS is to be found upon them. To this I reply, that, having examined all the specimens I have been able to meet with, indeed, I might say, almost every coin that is known of these types, I am convinced of the correctness of my reading, those letters which are deficient or doubtful on one coin being supplied or made clear by others of the same type, except, indeed, the M on the first type, of which I should have had some slight doubts

if the legend had been found only on coins of that type, on no specimen of which have I been able to meet with more than portions of a letter where the M is supposed to be. On coins, however, of the second type, where the legend would appear never to go beyond ADDEDOM, the final M is occasionally quite distinct, though even on some of these it has more the appearance of a double A than of an M.

Assuming, therefore, the legend to be ADDEDOMAROS, I think there can be no doubt that it should be regarded as the name of a prince and not that of a people, the termination MAROS or MARVS being, as far as is known, among Celtic tribes restricted to the names of persons; at the same time that the reading ADDEDOMAROS on these coins is completely borne out by the analogy of the well known Gaulish names Indutiomarus and Viridomarus. That the A of the penultimate is short, and not (as from its possible derivation from "Mawr," great, I should have felt inclined to pronounce it) long, must be conceded from this passage of Propertius (iv. 10, 41) :—

Viridomari genus hic Rheno jactabat ab ipso.

Unless, indeed, this was a poetical license, taken with a word which otherwise "*versu dicere non est*."

It is worthy of remark, that we find the letter D on these coins under various forms, varying from a complete Θ to a barred Ð, like the Anglo-Saxon Ð, and passing on from that to the ordinary Roman D, a peculiarity which has been remarked on other British coins. If, as has been supposed from a passage in Cæsar¹, the Druids used to employ Greek letters, their appearance in such a case as this is not to be wondered at, and the rather as a mixture of Greek with Latin letters, so frequently occurs on Gaulish coins,

¹ De Bello Gallico vi. 14.

and especially when we remember that even now among the Welch the double D has the sound of the Greek Θ.

It is also to be remarked that the E of ADDEDOM is on two of the types supplanted by a double I, a substitution of very frequent occurrence on Gaulish and British, and occasionally to be observed on Roman coins.¹

With regard to the part of England that formed the territory of Addedomaros, there is hardly sufficient evidence of the localities where his coins have been found, to justify anything beyond mere conjecture. The discovery of No. 3 near Norwich, and No. 6 near Cambridge, combined with the resemblance of the ornament on the obverse of the first type to that of some uninscribed gold coins discovered in Norfolk, and the correspondence of the branched tail of the horse, and the barred p, with those on some of the small Icenian silver coins, tend, however, to prove that Addedomaros was a prince of the Iceni. Whether the three types of coins were the contemporaneous issue of as many different mints, or whether they succeeded each other, and if so, in what order, must remain an open question. If, as is the more probable, the various types were issued at different periods of his reign, I am inclined to think that their order of succession was the same as that in the plate.

Their weight, which ranges from 84 to 87 grains, the majority being about 86 grains, points to an early date among the inscribed coins—those of Cunobeline rarely exceeding 84 grains. We may, therefore, safely place the era of Addedomaros prior to that of Cunobeline.² The termination OS instead of VS is also indicative of this

¹ See Num. Chron. Vol. XVIII. p. 50.

² See Num. Chron. XV. p. 107, etc.

earlier date. The test of weight must not, however, be implicitly relied on, without taking the locality of the coins into consideration, as it is probable that the weight would be diminished first in those parts of Britain where there was the most commerce and civilization.

Now that these hitherto unappropriated types have been connected together, their legend completed, and their attribution suggested, it is to be hoped that the localities where any specimens may be found will be recorded, as it will be from numismatic evidence alone that whatever is to be known of Addedomaros will have to be gathered. Authentic history is silent concerning any such prince, and though in the traditional *Ædd-mawr*, or *Ædd the Great*, of the Welch chroniclers, we may recognise the identity of the name, as in *Caradoc* we may trace *Caractacus*, and in *Dyfnwal* or *Dunwallo*, *Dubnovellaunus*, yet even if we were willing to take these mythic effusions for history, there appears to be nothing recorded of *Ædd-mawr*, except that he was one of the progenitors of a long line of British kings, who are assumed to have reigned in this island, for ages before the art of coining was introduced, and even before it had been invented.

JOHN EVANS.

Jan. 28, 1856.

XV.

ERRORS RESPECTING THE COINAGE OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC KINGS OF BRITAIN.

It will probably be expected of me, that I should take some notice of Mr. Beale Poste's so-called "correction" of my "errors respecting the coinage of the ancient Celtic

Kings of Britain," and I accordingly take this opportunity of saying a few words in reply; not that I intend, on the present occasion, to combat any of Mr. Poste's singular theories concerning ancient British coins, but only to set right his statements as to certain matters of fact, which, if left uncontradicted, might prejudice the cause of truth.

With regard to the coins on which Mr. Poste so perseveringly reads TASC FIR. I see nothing to modify or add to what I have already said on that subject,¹ I therefore merely repeat, that what on Mr. Wigan's coin has been taken for an R, is, in my opinion, nothing more than a straight stroke, honeycombed, and that whether it formed part of an L or an R, or any other letter, must be determined from other specimens.

I shall not, in support of this opinion, adduce, like Mr. Poste, the names of distinguished collectors who have been willing to see with my eyes, but venture to flatter myself that my reading, at all events, of a British coin, after the years of especial attention which I have devoted to that class of coins, is as likely to be correct as that of others whose eyes may probably not be so familiar with the ancient British coinage.

But I must at once proceed to the point which has been the main cause of my making any reply to Mr. Poste's comments.

That gentleman, well knowing that the well-established existence of the legend CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANII. F. was fatal to his theory of the inscription on these coins denoting "the money of Cunobeline, the Ruler," which cannot stand, if the name of Cunobeline appears in the

¹ Num. Chron., Vol. XVIII. p. 39.

nominative, followed by Tasciovanus in the genitive, but wholly rests on the supposition of there being two genitive cases in apposition, broadly states¹:—

1st. That there is, in the British Museum, no such type of Cunobeline, with the galeated head and sow, as that I mentioned, reading CVNOBELINVS on the obverse, and TASCIOVANI. F. on the reverse.

2nd. That no authentic coin with the genitive form TASCIOVANI on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also CVNOBELINI, or some indication of a genitive, where a contraction is used, on the obverse.

3rd. That I have misread my coin; or else,

4th. That it is not genuine; or,

5th. That there may have been a casual error of the artist committed when the die was engraved.

Let us take these statements seriatim, and see what amount of truth there is in them:—

1st. With regard to the Museum coin to which Mr. Poste has called attention. Since reading his remarks, I have taken an opportunity of examining it, and find that the legend is certainly CVNOBELINVS, though I acknowledge the two final letters to be indistinct. This reading rests by no means solely on my own authority, as it is engraved as CVNOBELINVS in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, pl. i. 18; and also by Basire, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. VII. pl. v. 3; and in Akerman's *Coins of Cities and Princes*, pl. xxiv. No. 2. Mr. Birch does not disavow this reading as is affirmed by Mr. Poste, but inserts two dots after CVNOBELIN.. to signify two uncertain letters, and goes on to say

¹ Num. Chron. XVIII. pp. 108, 109.

that "Taylor Combe, and Ruding have rendered it CVNOBELINI in the genitive on the obverse; but the last letter is wanting, and may be a U, since on all coins where the legend is distinct and full, we have CVNOBELINVS REX. . . . I consequently read, Cunobelinus Tasciovani filius." But let it have been engraved and read in any way, the legend upon the coin itself is CVNOBELINVS.

2nd. That "no authentic coin with the genitive form Tasciovani on the reverse, reads anything else than the genitive form, also Cunobelini, or some indication of a genitive, when a contraction is used, on the obverse," is completely disproved by the Museum coin, and, as we shall presently see, by my own coin. As to the indication of a genitive, I am at a loss to know what Mr. Poste can mean. I might, with far better reason, reply that no coin with Cunobelinus, or Cunobelinus Rex, on the obverse, reads anything else than Tasciovani in the genitive, or "some indication" of a genitive, where a contraction is used, on the reverse.

3rd. But I have misread my coin. Mr. Poste can judge of the probability of this from an impression that I have sent him of the coin. It is in such perfect preservation that it is impossible for any one to make a mistake in reading it.

4thly. If read correctly, it may not be genuine. I can only say that I never saw a coin with less cause for suspicion about it. Its patina, weight, workmanship, and the manner in which it came into my possession, all place its authenticity beyond a doubt.

But 5thly, still, after all, the artist made a mistake in engraving Cunobelinus, instead of Cunobelini, on my coin, into which error the engraver of the die of the

Museum coin has also fallen. It seems hard not to concede even this last resource to which Mr. Poste is driven for the sake of his theory; but I am afraid the probabilities against such an error having occurred in the only two dies known of a type are nearly infinite, especially when the careful finish given to the whole work is taken into account—the coins being worthy of any Roman mint.

The legend CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANI F. must therefore be regarded as established beyond a doubt; and as “the formula of the two genitives” must now be given up, it remains for Mr. Poste to discover for the above some other interpretation than “The Money of Cunobeline, the Ruler of the Belgæ.”

As to the F representing “Firbolgi,” either here, or on the coins inscribed COM. F, I reserve giving in my adhesion to such a doctrine, until “Credo, quia impossibile,” has become a dogma in Numismatics.

JOHN EVANS.

Feb. 6, 1856.

XVI.

ON THE COINS OF GERMANUS.

THE recent letter of Mr. Beale Poste¹ in the Numismatic Chronicle, explaining his views of the interpretation of the legends of certain British coins, induces me once more to refer to some coins which resemble in reading those of Cunobelin. I shall not again enter upon a defence of the reading which I formerly proposed, and to which I still

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, 1855, p. 105.

adhere, leaving to time and the future discovery of better preserved coins, the decision whether the supposed legends of TASC·FIR are to be read TASC·FIL or TASC·FI·R. The instance cited by Mr. Evans of a new type reading Tasciovantis,² can only be considered as another mode of declining Tasciovani, adopted by a barbarous people, partially acquainted with the language of their rulers. For it is difficult to believe that they should not only have introduced a Celtic synonym for the Latin *Rex*, upon their coins, but latinised it at the same time. Such a fact would be a prodigy in the history of language, and in the annals of the British mint.

It is, of course, possible that F might stand for some other word than *filius*, although the *probabilities* against it, when it occurs after a preceding word in the genitive, are so great that they would deter many bold critics from entertaining it; and as there is no Latin word commencing with F, which reads in harmony with the sense, it has been found necessary to invent some supposed Romano-Gaelic forms for the express purpose of making the theory even plausible. But my inquiry at present is directed to the well-known coins reading *Germanus Indutilli f* or *l* which resemble in their legends those of Cunobelin, and for which I propose a new explanation. Like the coins of Cunobelin, those of Germanus are distinguished for the excellence of their fabric, and are some of the best of the German or Celtic mints. They are always of bronze, and resemble the better specimens of the denarii of Augustus, and are admitted to be of the Augustan age. Their type, indeed, is a direct imitation of those struck in honour of Julius Cæsar, by the moneyer, Q. Voconius Vitulus, and

² Numismatic Chronicle, 1855, p. 43.

those of Augustus, reading *Augustus divi filius*.³ On one side they have a diademed head, the hair gathered up behind in a peculiar manner, and long and fine. This head is probably intended for the personification of Gallia or Germanus; on the other, is the butting bull, a type difficult to explain satisfactorily, but which is one of the commonest of the types of Augustus. The name Germanus, in the field above the bull, is undoubted, and occurs, in full on all well preserved specimens, but that of the exergue has been the cause of various readings. Eckhel⁴ reads INDVTII III. Duchalais and Mionnet⁵ GERMANUS INDVTILII. Lelewell⁶ INDVTILLIL. Mr. Burgon⁷ and Mr. Oldfield⁸ INDVTILLIF; but a careful (not negligent) examination of several of these pieces, proves that they read INDVTILLI·L. As the whole question of meaning turns on the reading, a reference to the carefully engraved representation of this coin on the plate accompanying Mr. Oldfield's paper,⁹ will shew how the letters are arranged, and as the practised judgment of Mr. Burgon is of the highest importance upon such a point, it is necessary to state his opinions as to the reading of the final letter. An examination of several specimens of these coins convinced Mr. Burgon that all the coins on which the final letter resembled an L, were from the same die, and it appeared to him at the time that this final letter was an I, or an upright bar and stop, and that the L form was owing

³ Duchalais, Description des Médailles Gauloises, 8vo., Paris, 1846, p. 66, 438.

⁴ Doct. Num., Vet. i. p. 63.

⁵ Suppl. i. 157.

⁶ Type Gauloise, p. 247, Pl. iv. 25.

⁷ Sale Cat., Pembr. Coll., p. 63, note to Lot 276.

⁸ Num. Chron., Vol. XV. p. 116.

⁹ Num. Chron., Vol. XV. pl. 10, p. 109.

to a flaw in the die, by which the two I's had run, as it were, together. A comparison of the coins of the period proved to him that the letters were often so incorrectly formed, that the I might stand for another letter than I, and as on those of Augustus already mentioned, of which they are positive copies, the final letter was an F, he inclined to the idea that those of Germanus used the same formula. So that while Augustus boasts himself the "son of the divine," or Julius Cæsar, so Germanus derives his descent from Indutillus, a chief unfortunately unknown to fame. Mr. Poste has claimed the priority of this reading for M. Johanneau.¹⁰

Those who have followed the reading of INDVTILLIL have generally supposed that the coins were struck by Induciomarus, chief of the Treveri,¹¹ and that this word is the numismatic form of the name of that chief.¹² They have also conjectured, that while the name Germanus is purely Latin, that of Indutillil is some Gaelic or Celtic name, which has not been subjected to Latin euphony.¹³ The word Germanus they have either entirely neglected, or else considered the ethnic form of the German Induciomarus, or even conjectured that Germanus and Induciomarus were duumviri. The ridiculous readings of Tristan,¹⁴ that it means Germania Indutia, of Havercamp¹⁵ and

¹⁰ Num. Chron., 1855, p. 114.

¹¹ Eckhel, p. 78, Lelewel, *l. c.*, Mr. Poste, *l. c.*, and Senckler, *Jahrbuch des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunde*, 8vo., Bonn. 1849, Bd. xi. pp. 44, 47; Bayer, *Observ. et Conject.*, p. 47, and foll.

¹² Cæsar de Bello Gallico, v. 3, etc., Cicero pro Fonteio.

¹³ So Lelewel, and then Mr. Poste, in their descriptions and allusions to this coin.

¹⁴ No. IV. p. 27.

¹⁵ Thes. Mor. i. p. 470. Jobert reads INDICATION, *Sc. des Med.* i. p. 133; Binadi, *Thes.* 460; and Akerman, *Ancient Coins*, p. 183.

Hardouin,¹⁶ which are still more strange, are not worth recording. The question, in fact, is narrowed to the final letter being F or L. I consider that it more nearly resembles an L. The name of Indutillus is one of which there are many formed in the same manner in the Gallic series, such as those of Epillus,¹⁷ or Ippillus,¹⁸ of Pictilos, Pixtilus, or Pistillus,¹⁹ of Atpilus,²⁰ Giamilos,²¹ and Tambilus,²² while the Latin inscriptions of Gaul present Istatilus,²³ and the still nearer Crecillus.²⁴ That these names contain in themselves the form of Celtic words which end in *il* or *eil*, such as *Neil*, *Lochiel*, is, evident, and that the Romans have euphonised them upon the diminutives of their nouns, in *illus*, or *illum*, generally diminutives, is equally clear. For even the names ending in *ilos* or *ilus* of the Celtic series, can only be considered as cognate forms to those which terminate in the Latin *illus*. Such diminutives, which recall the language of camps rather than of courts, were probably given by the commanders of the troops on the frontiers to the Gallic chiefs, the allies or the dependents of Rome, in their official intercourse, and were readily adopted when it became an honour to repose under the shade of the Roman power, and ceased to be a sentiment of patriotism to contest its strides to universal empire.

The first part of the name of Indutillus bears sufficient

¹⁶ Opp. Sel. p. 718.

¹⁷, ¹⁸ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.*, p. 171.

¹⁹ For Pistillus, see the back of a statuette inscribed with this name, in the *Antiquités trouvées à Chatelet*, 1739, pl. 1.

²⁰ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.*, p. 125.

²¹ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.*, p. 258.

²² Duchalais, p. 206—207. The correct reading of the name of this chief has entirely swept away the reading of *Ambiorix Ambilin*, which is utterly unintelligible.

²³ Grivaud de Vincelles, *Antiquités trouvées à Chatelet*, fol., Paris, 1819, p. 3, and foll.

²⁴ Duchalais, *Med. Gaul.*, p. 275.

resemblance to that of Indutiomarus to justify the supposition, that it is derived from the same source; but it at the same time has a strictly Latin form, taken from *indutus*, or “invested,” the term applied to every assumption of the regal purple. The name of Indutillus has, however, entirely escaped the classical authorities, and his age can only be restored from the similarity of the coins of Germanus to those of Augustus. The presence of a stop after the word *Indutilli*, which is evident on the best preserved coins of Germanus shews that this word is in the genitive case, and that the contraction after it must have a connection with the word before it in that case. In the case of Tasciovani it is an F; of the other forms, *Ambilil* is now recognised as an error for *Tambilus* or *Tambilo*; and *Ebulim* is uncertain;²⁵ and the only other reading, ATPILI·I, according to Duchalais, appears from a coin purchased at Mr. Rollin’s sale, and now in the British Museum, to be ATPILI·NE, *Atpili Nepos*, a form which I think I have already detected in the legend of the British chief Vosimos (VOSIMOS DVMNOCO[N]EPOS) the grandson of Dumnoco.²⁶ This last reading explains the legends of the coins of Orgetorix,²⁷ the celebrated chief of the Helvetii, who styles himself the grandson of Atpilus, probably because his father had never enjoyed the supreme power to which he had risen through the hereditary right he possessed from the descent of the line of chieftains for the Celtic monarchy, or rather chieftainship was hereditary, a fact distinctly stated by the later writers,²⁸ and which accounts for the presence of these formulæ upon their coins. It was, no doubt, this heredi-

²⁵ Mionnet, Supp. i. p.156; Eckhel, Cat. Mus. Vinæ, p. 13.

²⁶ Num. Journal, I. pl. 1, p. 109.

²⁷ Cæsar de Bello Gall. i.

²⁸ Cramer, Anecd. Græc.

tary right which was carefully cherished by the Romans, who availed themselves of the dynastic questions of succession to regulate or divide the hostile tribes, and who received or reinstated the fugitives of the Barbarian tribes as best suited their policy or inclination.

The possibility that the letter after Indutillus is an F has already been stated, and then Germanus, the son of Indutillus, would be the name of the regulus of these coins. According to Duchalais, they are principally discovered in the east of France, and in the province of Lorraine; and he consequently assigns them to a chief of the Eastern Belgæ. Eckhel had already attributed them to the Treveri, and to their chieftain, Indutiomarus; and M. Senckler has endeavoured to restore them to the same prince, several having been found on the territories of the ancient Treveri. But, even if the final letter is an L, it is possible to read it as INDVTILLI · I *libertus*, "the freedman of Indutillus." It appears, indeed, from Tacitus, that the condition of *liberti* varied considerably in the Teutonic and Celtic tribes. Among the ancient Britons *liberti* appear to have held, as also amidst the free Teutonic tribes, a very low position. When Nero sent his freedman Polycletus to inspect the condition of Britain, the sarcastic historian of the empire draws a contrast between British freedom and Roman servitude; for he states, "Sed hostibus irrisus fuit, apud quos flagrante etiam tum libertate nondum cognita libertorum potentia erat. Mirabanturque quod dux et exercitus tanti belli confector servitus obedirent."²⁹ Among the Germans, however, the *liberti* were only powerless among the free tribes; for the same historian informs us, "*Liberti non multum supra*

²⁹ Ann. xiv. 39.

servos sunt, raro aliquod momentum in domo, nunquam in civitate, *exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus quæ regnantur*. Ibi enim et super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt: apud ceteros impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt."³⁰ There is enough in these passages to show, that in those tribes, which had a regal form of government, and were under Roman protection, the *liberti* rose to the highest offices of the state; and it is just probable, that successful rebellion, Roman policy, or other causes, might have placed a Gaul or German of such a social position at the head of some petty tribe. The Germans and Gauls not only adopted Roman manners but names; and in the instance of the celebrated Arminius, it appears that his brother bore the name of Flavius, and his nephew, who was subsequently placed at the head of the Cherusci, that of Italus.³¹ Such a name, the very counterpart of Germanus, shows that it is at this period that such a chief is to be sought. The reverse, indeed, connects it with the Augustan age; and the bull, besides its allusion to the name of Voconius Vitulus on the coins of Julius Cæsar, and to that of Statilius Taurus on the unplaced coins of Augustus, may also, from its appearance on the coins both of Augustus and Germanus, refer, as suggested by Senckler, to Germany, or rather to the river Rhine, as this was one of the symbolical manners by which rivers were represented. I shall, however, consider that enough has been advanced to show, that even L after INDVTILLI would follow the usual law of Latin contractions, and that after *Atepili* is also another Roman form; in fact, that the coins of this period, however barbaric in style, adopt the Greek and Latin languages for their legends.

S. BIRCH.

³⁰ Germania, 25.

³¹ Tacit. Ann. xi. 16.

MISCELLANEA.

ON CERTAIN TERMS USED IN NUMISMATICS.—In all sciences, Numismatics included, precision of language is most essential. Every thing should have a name, and each word should signify only one thing.

What then is the proper term for that part of a coin which is usually either milled or inscribed? It is commonly called the "edge," but this expression has also another meaning, for it is often applied to the circumference of the surface of the coin. Thus we say of a badly struck coin, "the type is partly off the edge," and the pattern crowns of Louis XVI., by Droz, have "a beautiful circle of *fleurs de lis* round the edge"; and as this use of the word is a popular and common one, it seems desirable to retain it.

Sometimes, though more rarely, we hear this part of a coin designated "rim," which is equally objectionable, and for the same reason, namely, because the word is often used in a totally different sense, for instance, when we say that a coin "is set in a silver rim."

It is certainly easier to shew how inappropriate "edge" and "rim" are, than to find a perfect substitute. The word "edging" signifies not the edge itself, but that which is on the edge, yet by slightly turning the sentence, we may make it serve our purpose; and though the use of the term, by being thus restricted, will become technical, it will, at least, be free from ambiguity. Thus instead of "plain edges," we may say, "without edging," or "edging none," and instead of "inscription on the rim, Thomas Simon," etc., "prays," etc., "inscribed edging, Thomas Simon," etc.

Before quitting the subject, I may mention with regret that we have, in England, no specimen of this peculiarly modern ornament, which, for neatness and elegance, is to be compared to the frank piece of Berthier by Droz. The proof silver of Henry IV., as far back as 1607, is, in this respect, equal, if not superior to our present crowns. As to the petition on Simon's pattern, it is to be regarded rather as curious than beautiful.

There is one other numismatic expression on which a few observations may not be superfluous. I allude to the use of the term "portrait to right" or "left." An author often either explains beforehand, in which sense he intends to use the words,

or else, in each case, states whether the portrait is to its own right, or to the spectator's right. Now it is surely time that numismatists were agreed upon so simple a point. In favour of the word "right" meaning the right of the person who sat for his portrait, I never heard any argument, except that the word "dexter" is thus used by heralds. But against this there are two arguments, either of which is sufficient to justify the contrary usage, and the two together ought fairly to settle the point. First, it is unnatural and unreasonable to call upon the spectator to imagine himself changing places with the portrait, and to see right and left from this ideal point of view. Secondly, the writings of the two greatest numismatic authorities, namely, Eckhel and Mionnet, confirm and establish the more natural phraseology, and on a mere verbal question, from their united judgment and practice, there can be no appeal.

G. SPARKES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1854—55.

November 23, 1854.

W. DEVONSHIRE SAULL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents, received during the recess, were announced, and laid on the table:

	PRESENTED BY
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Tome XIII. 8vo. pp. 700. Paris and Amiens, 1854.	} THE SOCIETY.
Bulletin of ditto. Nos. 2, 3, 4 for 1853, and Nos. 1 and 2 for 1854. 8vo. Amiens.	} DITTO.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XVI. Part 1. 8vo. 1854.	} DITTO.
A Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Languages, preserved in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By William H. Morley, F.R.A.S. 8vo. pp. 160. 1854.	} DITTO.
Archæologia Æliana (Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle). Vol. IV. Parts 1, 2, 3. 4to. 1846—54.	} DITTO.
Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. III., Parts 3 and 4, completing the Volume. 8vo. pp. 278, with many Plates. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq.	} THE AUTHOR.
On the Faussett Collection of Antiquities. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq. 8vo. pp. 16. London, 1854.	} DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

- Katalog des Münzkabinetes der Stadtbibliothek zu Leipzig. (Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the City Library of Leipzig.) 8vo. pp. 508, and Supplement, pp. 15. Leipzig, 1853. } DR. W. H. SCOTT.
- Catalogue de la Collection de M. de Saint Victor. 8vo. pp. 199. Paris, 1822. } DITTO.
- Della rarità delle Monete antiche de tutte le forme e metalli. (On the rarity of ancient Coins of all sizes and metals.) By Vincenzi Natale Scotti. 12mo. pp. 467. Leghorn, 1821. } DITTO.
- Die Grossherzogliche ⁺Morgenländische Münzsammlung in Jena. (The Grand Ducal Collection of Oriental Coins at Jena). 8vo. pp. 8. Jena, 1846. } DITTO.
- Fund von Lengerich im Königreiche Hannover Goldschmuck und Römische Münzen. (Discovery at Lengerich, in the Kingdom of Hanover, of Gold Ornaments and Roman Coins). Described by Fr. Hahn. 8vo. pp. 58, and 2 Plates. 1854. } THE AUTHOR.
- On the French System of Money and Weights. By James Yates, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. pp. 95. London, 1854. } DITTO.
- A Lecture on the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the ages of Paganism, illustrative of the Faussett Collection, now in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq. By Thomas Wright, Esq. 12mo. pp. 24. Liverpool, 1854. } JOSEPH MAYER, ESQ.
- Catalogue of the Drawings, Miniatures, Cameos, and other objects of Art, illustrative of the Bonaparte family and the principal persons connected with the Republic and Empire of France, now in the Collection of John Mather, Esq. By Joseph Mayer, Esq. 12mo. pp. 36. Liverpool, 1854. } DITTO.
- A Bronze Medal, commemorating the Opening of St. George's Hall. } DITTO.

READ:—A paper by Colonel Leake, on the weights of Greek coins. He remarks, that the progress, both of arts and of letters, appear to

have pursued an independent course in European and Asiatic Greece, and that it is therefore not surprising to find, that both an Asiatic and a European lay claim to the invention of a symbolized monetary currency. Herodotus, himself an Asiatic Greek, assigns the honour to Lydia, and denies the claim of Ægina to priority, which was generally acknowledged in European Greece, and with justice, if the invention really took place in the reign of Phidon of Argos, who was more ancient than Gyges, the founder of the Lydian monarchy. The Asiatic Greek coinage differed from that of the European Greeks in standard, in its multiples or subdivisions, and in the metal of which it was chiefly composed. But in one point there was a strong resemblance, that of having one weight which was an equiponderant of the Attic didrachm.

Colonel Leake, after remarking that the words *obolus* and *drachma* in themselves are a strong argument in favour of the European origin of the invention of coinage, goes on to state, that Athens, being inferior to Ægina in commercial prosperity, most likely was the follower and not the predecessor of the latter city in adopting the invention. He then notices the reduction by Solon of the weight of the Athenian drachma, by coining the *mina* or *mina* into 100 drachmæ instead of 73; and infers from thence, that the mina had been an Athenian weight before the invention of coined money at Ægina, and that when the Athenians adopted the name and weight of the Æginetan coins, they found that their already existing mina would form 73 drachmæ.

Although Herodotus may not be correct in assigning to Lydia the priority of the invention of money, it may be safely inferred from his testimony, that the coinage of Lydia was more ancient than that of any of the Greek cities of Asia. From those coins the Persian darics were imitated. The Lydian gold coins weigh something less than 125 grains; and that weight appears to have been introduced into Lydia from the country whence they derived arts and letters, namely, Phœnicia, where, as well as in Judæa, a unit of weight existed, called a shekel, which seems to have been the same as the

unit of weight in Egypt, stated by Horapollo to be equal to two drachmæ.

Colonel Leake conceives that the reason for Solon reducing the weight of the drachma from the Æginetan standard in the ratio of 100 to 73, was not for the sake of the round number, but in order to assimilate the Attic coinage to that of Corinth. It is evident, that the monetary scales of the two cities had a different origin; for while they were respectively founded on the drachma, and consisted of its multiples and fractions, the principal coin of Corinth was a stater of silver, of the same weight as an Athenian didrachm, but differently subdivided. The effect of this numismatic union between Athens and Corinth is, that Athenian didrachmæ are very scarce, and Corinthian staters very common; while, on the other hand, Athenian tetradrachmæ are very numerous, and no Corinthian double stater is known.

It may be deduced from a general examination of the weights of Greek coins, that the Æginetan standard accompanied the use of the Æolic dialect through the Doric states of the Peloponnesus, and and was generally adopted in Crete, and throughout Bœotia and Thessaly. The principal colonies of Italy and Sicily having been from Achaia and Corinth, it is not surprising to find the Corinthian weight and monetary scale prevailing among them. In Macedonia, Philip II. adopted the weight of the Athenian silver didrachm, or Corinthian stater, for his celebrated staters of gold, but adhered to the old Macedonian scale for his silver coinage, the origin of which it is difficult to form an opinion of; but it may have been Euboic. It was Alexander the Great who first adopted the Attic scale for the Macedonian silver coinage.

2. A paper by Mr. Evans, on the gold coins inscribed with the word BODVOC. He exhibited one of these coins, which had lately come into his possession. On the obverse or convex side are the above letters across the field; on the reverse or concave side, a rude figure of a three-tailed horse, a wheel beneath, a small cross and reversed crescent above the shoulder, other small crosses beneath

the head and belly of the horse, and in the field a number of circular dots or pellets : weight, $83\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The place of discovery is not known. The type is engraved in Ruding, Appendix, Pl. 29, No. 3. These coins have been popularly attributed to Boadicea, who is said to have been Queen of the Iceni ; but, Mr. Evans believes, without any other reason whatever than an accidental similarity between the word or letters on the coins and the name of Boadicea. There is no resemblance between these coins and those usually discovered in the district inhabited by the Iceni ; and all the recorded places where the BODVOC coins have been found are on the opposite side of England. The type and fabric of the coins are also against the attribution of them to Boadicea, whose revolt did not take place until A.D. 61 ; whereas these coins, if struck in the district of the Iceni, could not be later than the time of Cunobeline, because their reverse is very like some of the uninscribed coins which, from their weight and fabric, are evidently anterior to his reign.

But, in addition to these reasons, derived from the coins themselves, there are historical difficulties in the way of the attribution of these coins to Boadicea. From the account of her given by Tacitus, it is evident that her reign, if reign it is to be called, was of very short duration ; and it is extremely improbable that she should have coined money (a privilege which there is nothing to show that her husband Prasutagus ever exercised), when her every effort must have been directed to the subversion of the Roman power.

While Mr. Evans rejects the attribution of these coins to Boadicea, he confesses himself unable to offer a decisive opinion as to their real origin. As, however, their recorded places of discovery are all in the district supposed to have been inhabited by the ancient Boduni or Dobuni, he infers some connection between the name of that tribe and the inscription on the coins ; but whether it was intended simply to typify the name of the people, or to indicate that of one of their princes, whose name bore an allusion to that of the tribe over which he reigned, must be a matter of conjecture.

3. A letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith, accompanying a list of Roman coins, recently dug up on the property of the Duston Iron

Ore Company, near Northampton. A small Roman vase was found with the coins. Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, in sending the coins to Mr. Smith for examination, states it as his conjecture that at Duston the Romans had a halting-place, it being about midway between the site of Benavenna and the station at Irchester. He had found Roman remains and coins of Tetricus at some little distance from the spot where the Company are excavating, which is in the south-east part of the parish, on the borders of Hardingstone, a locality rich in Roman, and probably in Saxon and Danish remains.

The coins found were as follows :—

Claudius, second brass . . . 1	Constantine, small brass . . . 4
Severus, denarius . . . 1	„ jun. „ . . . 2
Gordian III. „ . . . 1	Helena „ . . . 2
Gallienus, small brass . . . 1	Delmatius „ . . . 1
Victorinus „ . . . 1	Constantine family „ . . . 5
Tetricus, sen. „ . . . 2	Magnentius „ . . . 1
Tetricus, jun. „ . . . 2	Gratianus „ . . . 2
Claudius II. „ . . . 1	Illegible „ . . . 4
Carausius „ . . . 5	

The types are all common ; the least so is one of Carausius, with *Rev.* COMES AVGGG; in the field, SP; in the exergue, C.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a silver medallion of Michael Angelo Bonarroti. On the obverse is represented the bust of the great artist at the advanced age of 88; within, the inscription MICHAEL. ANGELVS. BONARROTVS. FLOR. (entinus), ÆS. (Ætatis), ANN. 88. The reverse exhibits the figure of a blind man walking, with a staff in his right hand, led by a dog. A gourd bottle is hanging from his right arm, and he appears to be on the brink of a precipice. The words of the inscription round the figure are taken from Psalm li. 13 — “Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee.” Under the arm of the bust, on the obverse, is LEO, the name of the eminent cotemporary goldsmith and sculptor, Cavalier Leo Leoni, of Arezzo, who is the author of this fine medallion, made in 1562.

DECEMBER 21, 1854.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Bulletins de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux Arts de Belgique. Part 3 for 1853, completing Vol. XX., and Part 1 of Vol. XXI., 1854; and the Annexe aux Bulletins, 1853-4. 8vo. Brussels, 1853-4.	THE ACADEMY.
Annuaire de l'Academie Royale de Belgique. 12mo. pp. 180. Brussels, 1854.	
Publications de la Société pour la recherche et la conservation des Monumens Historiques du Grand Duché de Luxembourg. 6 parts, 1848 to 1853. 4to. many plates. Luxembourg, 1847-52.	THE SOCIETY.
Bulletins de la Société Archéologique de l'Orleannois. Nos. 12 and 13. 8vo. Orleans, 1853.	DITTO.
Etudes Numismatiques sur une partie du Nord-est de la France. Par C. Robert. 4to. pp. 251, and 18 plates. Metz, 1852.	THE AUTHOR.
Considérations sur la monnaie à l'époque Romaine, et description de quelques Triens Mérovingiens. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 60, and 1 plate. Metz, 1851.	DITTO.
Tiers de Sou d'Or inédit. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 7, and 1 plate.	DITTO.
La Numismatique Mérovingienne considérée dans ses Rapports avec la Géographie. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 12.	DITTO.
Tiers de Sol d'Or frappé à Mauriac. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 8. Blois, 1846.	DITTO.
Monnaies de Louis de Montpensier, Prince de Dombes, 1560-1582. Par C. Robert. 8vo. pp. 3.	DITTO.

PRESENTED BY

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| Extrait d'une lettre adressé à l'Académie
Grand-Ducale de Luxembourg. Par C.
Robert. 8vo. p. 7. Metz. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Monnaie de Bourbourg. Par C. Robert. 8vo.
pp. 4. | | DITTO. |
| Monnaies Mérovingiennes de la Collection de
feu M. Renault de Vancouleurs. 8vo. pp.
40, and 2 plates. | } | DITTO. |
| Description de cinq Monnaies Françaises in-
édites trouvées dans le Cimetière Mero-
vingien d'Envermeu. Par E. Thomas. 8vo.
pp. 49, and 2 plates. Dieppe, 1854. | | DITTO. |
| Notice sur les Tombes Gallo-Frankes du Grand
Duché de Luxembourg. Par M. A. Namur.
4to. pp. 37, and 3 plates. Luxembourg,
1853. | } | DITTO. |
| Sur les Fouilles pratiquées à Jort pendant les
Années 1852-3. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo.
pp. 38, and 1 plate. Caen, 1854. | | DITTO. |
| Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthums-
freunden im Rheinlande (Annual of the
Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine),
Nos. 20 and 21. 8vo. Bonn, 1853-4. | } | THE SOCIETY. |
| Miscellanea Graphica. A collection of ancient,
mediæval, and renaissance remains, in the
possession of the Lord Londesborough, illus-
trated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. No. 3.
Royal 4to. 4 plates. | | LORD LONDES-
BOROUGH. |
| Lettre à M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut de
France, sur quelques Médailles Houlagouides.
By Dr. W. H. Scott. 8vo. pp. 18, and 1
plate. | } | THE AUTHOR. |
| Historical Notices of the Royal and Archi-
episcopal Mints and Coinages at York. By
Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 79.
York, 1854. | | DITTO. |

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a mould for casting Roman large brass coins, found at Caistor in Northamptonshire. He remarked that this is the only existence of a mould having been found, intended for casting Roman coins of so large a size.

Mr. Evans read a paper, derived from Kundmann's *Nummi Singulares*, on the errors committed at various times by engravers entrusted with the execution of dies for coins and medals. Some of those errors are of a ludicrous nature, as, for instance, where Ferdinand the Second was described as a D.D. Mr. Evans also enumerated instances in which virtues had been superstitiously ascribed to certain coins, as preservatives from gunshot wounds, or from fever, dysentery, and other diseases.

Mr. Vaux read a paper communicated by Dr. Bell, containing an abridgment from the German account, by Mr. Frederic Hahn, of a remarkable find of coins and ornaments, which took place at Lengerich, in Hanover, in the spring of 1847. Under a stone were first found a large number of denarii, extending from Trajan to Septimius Severus (A.D. 98 to 211). Further search having been excited by this discovery, under another stone was found a hoard of 10 gold coins of Constantine, together with some gold ornaments; and under a third stone 70 denarii of Magnentius, with a silver medallion of Constantius, and some denarii of Maxentius. The most curious feature of the find is, the wide interval of time which separates the coins found under the first stone from those discovered under the other two, and which leads to the conclusion that, although deposited in close proximity to each other, they were two distinct hoards, concealed at different periods.

JANUARY 25, 1855.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

<p>Periodische Blätter des Geschichts und Alterthums Vereine zu Cassel, Darmstadt, Frankfurt a.M., Mainz, und Wiesbaden (Journal of the Society of History and Antiquity of Cassel. etc.). Nos. 1, 2, 3. 1854.</p>	<p>PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY.</p>
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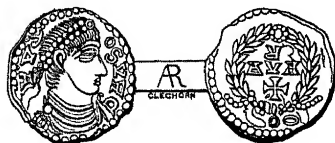
PRESENTED BY

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. I. Part 2. Small 4to. pp. 219, etchings and wood-cuts. Edinburgh, 1854.	} THE SOCIETY.
Journal of the Archæological, Architectural, and Historic Society of the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester. Part 3. January to December, 1852. 8vo. with plates and etchings. Chester, 1854.	
Journal of the Photographic Society. Continuation up to No. 26. 8vo.	} DITTO.
Annual Report of the Art Union of London for 1854, and their Almanack for 1855.	
Result of the Excavations on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, in August, 1854. By C. Hillier. Small 4to. pp. 7, and 2 plates.	} THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Evans exhibited a third brass coin of Constantine the Great, having a Cufic inscription stamped across the field.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a denarius of Domitia, having for the type of the reverse a temple, without any legend, which is unpublished and probably unique. Its condition was, unfortunately, very indifferent.

Mr. Pfister read a paper on an inedited and unique silver coin of Odoacer, king of Italy, A.D. 476—493, struck at Ravenna, which he exhibited.



Obv.—AVTOGVAC. Paludated bust to the right, with diadem.

Rev.—RAVE ☩ in a wreath.

The general appearance of the type is similar to that of the denarii of the lower Roman empire.

Mr. Pfister's paper is published in full in No. 67 of the Numismatic Chronicle. At the conclusion of it, he observed that this remarkable coin may be regarded as the first in the mediæval series. Odoacer, having put to death Orestes and having taken the Emperor Romulus Augustus prisoner, really terminated the Empire of the West, A.D. 476; and from this event the period usually called the Middle Ages properly begins.

FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

Dr. LEE in the Chair.

William Freudenthal, Esq., M.D., was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Dr. Lee exhibited a bronze medal, struck in honour of Olbers, the discoverer of the planets Vesta and Pallas.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, by Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, on an unpublished pattern rupee of William IV., of the date 1834, engraved by the late William Wyon, R.A., which Mr. Sainthill procured at the sale of the coins of the late Mr. Cuff. After giving a sketch of the different coinages made in India, under the authority of the East India Company, which appear to have commenced about the year 1725, and to have borne the names and titles of the nominal native sovereign until recent times, he proceeds to describe the pattern in question. The obverse bears the portrait of King William IV., like that on the coins of England, with the Latin legend, *Gulielmus IIII. D.G. Britanniar. Rex F.D.* The reverse has a light and elegant wreath, within which, beneath an open lotus flower, is inscribed "One Rupee, 1834." Above the wreath are the words "East India Company." Below, the denomination, one rupee, is repeated in three languages—Sanskrit, Persian, and Bengalee. Its weight is 7 dwt. 11 $\frac{8}{10}$ grains. Only two or three specimens of this pattern were struck. The coin actually issued by the East India

Company was of very inferior execution, having more the appearance of a cast than of a struck coin. Mr. Sainthill's paper, with an engraving of the coin, which he furnished at his own expense, will appear in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Vaux also read another paper by Mr. Sainthill, on a penny of Henry III., lately acquired by him, struck from obverse and reverse dies belonging to different coinages. Pennies of this king are engraved in Ruding and Hawkins, in which the obverse legend, HENRICVS REX ANG., is continued on the reverse, thus—LIE TERC I LON, or LVN; and Mr. Sainthill himself had, in his *Olla Podrida*, Vol. II., Pl. 29, No. 6, published another variety of extreme rarity, if not unique, reading on the obverse HENRICVS REX, and on the reverse ANGLIE TERC I. The penny now described is, as to reverse, of type similar to those just mentioned, but reading ANGLIE TERCIS (probably for TERCIVS), but, as to obverse, of type No. 287 of Hawkins, reading HENRICVS REX III., clearly belonging to a different, and, probably, subsequent coinage.

MARCH 22, 1855.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

William Freudenthal, Esq., M.D. (elected at the last meeting), was admitted a member of the Society.

Mr. C. Roach Smith exhibited a remarkably fine and patinated imperial Greek coin, of the large brass size, of Caracalla, struck at Perinthus. *Obv.* His bust, both laureated and radiated. *Rev.* A galley, with the sail spread (Mionnet, Sup., Vol. II., p. 420, Nos. 1295-6). This rare coin was found a short time since, during excavations made near the Tower of London.

Mr. Roach Smith also exhibited an ancient leaden piece, struck from the dies of the penny of William I. or II., of the type No. 246

of Hawkins. It was found at Walbrook, in the City of London, and is now in Mr. Smith's collection.

Mr. Evans exhibited two copper coins of Cunobeline, in singularly fine preservation. The one presented on the obverse a galeated head to the right, with the legend CVNOBELINVS; and on the reverse, a sow standing to the right, with the legend TASCIOVANII, and apparently the letter F in the exergue (Ruding, Pl. 5, No. 23). The other bore on the obverse a laureated head to the left, with the legend CVNOBELINI; and on the reverse, a centaur blowing a horn, TASCIOVANI.F (Ruding, Pl. 5, No. 17). The workmanship of these coins is of a superior order to that of the generality of British coins, and conveys the impression that the dies were the production of Roman artists. If this were the case, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Birch's interpretation of the legend of the reverse, as intended for TASCIOVANI FILIVS, is correct, especially when the analogy of contemporary Roman coins bearing the legend AVGVSTVS DIVI F, and the remarkable resemblance between the laureated head of Cunobeline in the second of the coins above described, and the laureated head of Augustus on his denarii, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Vaux read a paper on the history of the Græco-Bactrian kings, illustrated by the numismatic discoveries of the last twenty years. This paper is chiefly a translation by Dr. Scott, from the second volume of Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde*. After giving a sketch of the boundaries and physical aspect of ancient Bactria, and alluding to its importance, as shown by the fact of Alexander the Great founding eight, or even twelve cities in it, the paper proceeds to state that it would have been deeply interesting to know certainly how far Hellenism coalesced with the native cultivation, or what efforts it made to maintain itself there; but the details of the history of the Bactrian Greeks are for ever lost. The passages yet extant concerning the fate of the Greek kingdom in Bactria and India are scattered and isolated in different writers, and would, when united, give a very imperfect account of it, if we had no other sources of information. The coins, of which so large a variety have been dis-

covered in recent times, form our principal source of information; and although they do not expressly lay before us in words the events of the period, yet, by their legends and types, they assure us of the existence of persons and their deeds with the same exactitude as written accounts. The bulk of the paper is then occupied with an examination of the passages in ancient writers respecting the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, as illustrated by the coinage of its kings.

April 26, 1855.

The LORD LONDENBOROUGH, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XXII., Part 5. 4to. Dublin, 1855.	THE ACADEMY.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for the year 1853—54. Vol. VI., Part 1. 8vo.	DITTO.
Transactions de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. Vol. XX., Parts 2, 3. 1854. 4to.	THE SOCIETY.
Miscellanea Graphica. Part 4 (in continua- tion).	LORD LONDEN- BOROUGH.
Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. IV., Part 1. By C. Roach Smith, Esq.	THE AUTHOR.
Letter on the Prospects of the Society of Antiquaries. By the Rev. Henry Christmas. 8vo. 1855.	DITTO.
Ueber die Münzen Graubundens. (On the Coins of the Grisons.) By Joseph Berg- mann. 8vo. pp. 47. Vienna, 1851.	DR. SCOTT.
Numismatische Zeitung, 1852—53. 4to. Weis- sensee in Thuringia.	DITTO.

Mr. Evans read a paper on the coins of Cunobeline with the legend TASCIOVANI.F. After remarking that there are few difficulties in numismatic pursuits in which greater difference of opinion has been entertained, than the interpretation of the TASCIA legend upon the coins of Cunobeline, he noticed the various significations which have been conjecturally attached to it. Some have thought it to mean tribute-money; others, that it is the name of the moneyer of Cunobeline; or a title equivalent to that of IMPERATOR. Another and more modern interpretation, which appears best supported by facts, and has met with the most general acceptance, is that of Mr. Birch, who considers it to represent the name of the father of Cunobeline, which, from the more lengthened inscriptions upon some of the coins, he judges to have been TASCIOVANVS, or rather TASCIOVAN. Mr. Evans considers that the points necessary to be attended to in attempting to determine the question of the interpretation of this legend ought to be: 1st. The facts of the case as far as the coins themselves are concerned; that is to say, the correct readings of the different modifications of the word TASCIO. 2ndly. A careful comparison of the coins with that word only upon them, with those upon which it appears in conjunction with the name of Cunobeline. 3rdly. An investigation of the style of art and workmanship of the coins, with a view to determine whether they are the work of native or of foreign artists, and of the sources from whence the various types have been derived, whether indigenous or foreign. 4thly. A consideration of the political history of Britain at the period when these coins were struck, in order to estimate the amount of foreign influence upon the customs of the country. These points Mr. Evans discusses in the body of his paper, and concludes by expressing his opinion, that our present knowledge seems to bear out the probability of Mr. Birch's conjecture as to the interpretation of the legend in question. The paper will appear in full in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Pfister read a paper on a very rare silver coin, the Denaro

d'Argento of Berengarius II., king of Italy, in conjunction with his son Albertus, or Adalbertus, as co-regent, A.D. 950—962.



Obv. +BERENGARIV ; in the field, REX.

Rev. In two lines, PAPIA, Pavia, the place of mintage ; around it, +ALBERTVS RX.

This coin is of extreme rarity, and was acquired by Mr. Pfister, by exchange, from the Royal Collection at Turin, where there were two from the same die. A third example, somewhat differing, is in the collection at the Vatican. He observed that the character and form of the coin were almost identical with those of Hugo, king of Italy, A.D. 931 to 945, on which his name and that of his son Lotharius are, in like manner, inscribed respectively upon the two sides of the coin.

Mr. Pfister illustrated the coin by an historical summary of the events of the reign of Berengarius, which will be published in the Chronicle.

Mr. Vaux read a paper descriptive of two interesting coins. The first was one recently acquired by the British Museum, and bearing upon it the name of the celebrated city of Nineveh. Though extremely rare, it is not absolutely unique, a specimen having been described by Sestini.

Obv. Head of the Emperor Trajan, IMP. TRAIAN. CAE. AVG. GER.

Rev. An eagle with expanded wings between military standards, COL. AVG. FELI. NINI. CLAV.

There is no reason to doubt that the coin was struck to commemorate the foundation of a Roman colony at this place by the Emperor Claudius.

The other coin was an autonomous one of the town of Termessus in Pisidia, and is believed to be unique. It is in the possession of Mr. Finlay of Athens, by whom the cast produced had been sent to this country.

Obv. The bearded head of Zeus Solymeus to the right:
ΤΕΡΜΗΤΤΕΩΝ; below, Θ.

Rev. An inscription within an olive wreath, the meaning of which is discussed at some length in Mr. Vaux's paper, which will be published in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Both coins are of copper, about the size of Roman middle brass.

MAY 24, 1855.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper on some rare and unpublished British coins. One of them is of gold, weighing 82 grains, something resembling that engraved in the Plate in Vol. VII. of the Numismatic Chronicle, page 16 of the "Proceedings," but with the legend MMIOS in front of the horse, instead of TIN over it. Mr. Evans conceives, that the legend in its complete state was COMMIOS or TINCOMMIOS. The next coin is also in gold, of small size, weighing $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains. *Obv.* COMF on a sunk tablet; *Rev.* TIN, a bridled horse prancing to the right. Mr. Evans attributes this to a son of Commios or Comius. The other coins described are new types of Tasciovanus, and of those bearing the legend VER—VIR or VIIR, and most probably struck at Verulam. Mr. Evans' paper, with an illustrative plate, will appear in an early number of the Chronicle.

Mr. Bergne read a paper on a small parcel of the coins called Counterfeit, or, more properly, Foreign Sterlings, which had been sent to him for examination by Mr. Sainthill, by whom nearly all of them were procured together some years ago from a dealer at Cork.

They comprised specimens of Guido, Bishop of Cambray, 1296 to 1306; John II., Count of Hainault, 1280 to 1304; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280 to 1323; Guido, Count of Flanders, 1280 to 1305, and Marquis of Namur, 1263 to 1297; Robert III., Count of Flanders, 1305 to 1322; John, Duke of Limburg and Brabant, probably the second of that name, who ruled from 1294 to 1312; John de Louvain, probably the same personage as the one last mentioned; Bishop Hugo, probably the prelate of that name who was Bishop of Liege from 1296 to 1301; Gualcher, Count of Porcien in 1308; and Gualeran, Lord of Ligny at the close of the thirteenth century. There were also a few other pieces of doubtful attribution, and one or two with unintelligible legends, evidently intended, from their general resemblance to the English penny of Edward I., to pass as such among a population, few of whom were possessed of sufficient learning to detect the imposition. Mr. Bergne stated that this paper, if published in the Numismatic Chronicle, would form a kind of supplement to that by Mr. Hawkins on a very similar parcel of coins discovered near Kirkcudbright, which appeared in Vol. XIII., p. 86.

Mr. Vaux exhibited casts of some coins lately acquired by the British Museum, and read a paper descriptive of them.

1. Apodacus, King of Characene. *R.* Size, $8\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 241.7 grs.

2. Kamnascires and his Queen Anzaze. *R.* Size, 8. Weight, 229.8 grs.

3. Another specimen, differing in the legend and details. *R.* Size, $7\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, 230.5 grs.

These two coins were procured during the year 1852, during the survey of the boundary between Turkey and Persia, conducted by Colonel Williams, and are believed to be unique.

4. A barbarous coin of Characene. *R.* Size, 9. Weight, 140.2 grs.

5. A coin of a Satrap of Bactria. *R.* Size, $7\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, 256.5 grs.

6. Another coin of the same class; but it seems probable that it

is a cast. It has been published by the Duke de Luynes, who thinks it a copy of a coin which has now disappeared.

7, 8. Two silver coins, of the class termed sub-Parthian, which were exhibited in illustration of the two preceding.

9. A silver Daric, exhibited to illustrate an inscription lately found at Susa by Mr. Loftus.

10, 11. Two coins, in copper, of Seleucus I. One, size $2\frac{3}{4}$, lately procured from Colonel Rawlinson; the other, size $2\frac{1}{4}$, came from the Devonshire Collection.

12, 13. Two silver coins of Molon, Satrap of Media. One in silver, size $4\frac{1}{2}$: the other in copper, size 5.

14. A remarkably fine specimen of an unascertained coin, attributed to Aradus, which was purchased at the sale of Mr. Loscombe's Collection. It is of silver, size 8, weighing 395 grains. The obverse represents a chariot drawn by two horses, in which the king is standing; behind is an attendant. Reverse. A galley on waves. A few others are known of the same size; but this is far more perfect.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a fine medal of Erasmus, made by the celebrated Quentin Matsys, one of whose works exists in this country in the celebrated iron-work tomb of Edward IV. in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The medal, which is of bronze, size $10\frac{1}{2}$, represents, on the obverse, the bust of Erasmus to the left, in a cap and a robe faced with fur. In the field, ER[asmus] ROT[erodamus]; and around, IMAGO AT VIVĀ EFFIGIĒ EXPRESSA, 1531. Reverse. The device of Erasmus, namely, the deity of boundaries, inscribed TERMINVS. In the field of the medal, CONCEDO NULLI; and around, MORS ULTIMA LINEA RERUM.

JUNE 28, 1855.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

At the meeting of the Society held on this day, its Seventeenth Anniversary, the following Report from the Council was presented and read :—

Since the last anniversary the Society has lost two of its members by death, namely, Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., and William Devonshire Saull, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Croker was born at Cork on the 15th of January, 1798. He was the son of Major Thomas Croker, of the 38th Regiment, who was descended from an ancient family of that name in Devonshire. He probably received his education at Cork, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to a respectable Quaker firm in that city. On the death of his father, which took place on the 22nd of March, 1818, the interest of the widow was exerted with Mr. John Wilson Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, who was a friend of the family, though not a relation, as has generally been supposed from the identity of name. Through his good offices, Mr. Crofton Croker was appointed a clerk in the Admiralty Office in July following. There he passed through the various gradations until he became one of the senior clerks; and in February, 1850, retired on a pension, after a service of nearly thirty-two years.

He possessed from his boyhood a taste for antiquities; and in the course of his life accumulated a considerable museum, which was dispersed by auction shortly after his decease. He published, either as author or editor, a considerable number of works; one of the principal of which, and that by which he is perhaps best known, is "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland," the

first series of which appeared in 1825, and a second in 1827. In 1824, he published his "Researches in the South of Ireland." In 1839, he edited for the Camden Society a volume in their series, entitled "Narratives illustrative of Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690." He also edited several of the publications of the Percy Society, and was the author of many contributions to the different annuals.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was one of the original members of the Archæological Association; and on the disruption which took place in 1845, adhered to the Society which still bears that name, and for a time held the office of one of its secretaries, but ultimately withdrew from it. He died at Old Brompton on the 8th of August, 1854.

Mr. Saull, who will be remembered as one of the most constant attendants at our meetings, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Geological Society. He was well known as the possessor of a valuable museum of geological specimens, chiefly collected by himself, which he threw open one day in every week to the public, and which he took great pleasure in exhibiting and explaining. His death took place on the 26th of April, 1855.

The only death which the Council are aware of having taken place among the list of foreign Associates of the Society, is that of M. Adolphe Duchalais, the Assistant Curator in the Cabinet of Medals in the Imperial Library at Paris, well known in this country as the author of a work published at Paris in 1846, entitled "*Déscription des Médailles Gauloises faisant partie des Collections de la Bibliothèque Royale.*"

Only one member has been added to the Society by election during the Session, William Freudenthal, Esq. On the other hand, two members have withdrawn; and the Council have been under the necessity of striking out the names of four others, from whom for several years they have received no support of any kind.

The numerical state of the Society is now as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
June, 1854	30	52	3	47	132
Since elected	—	1	—	—	1
	30	53	3	47	133
Deceased	1	1	—	1	3
Resigned	1	1	—	—	2
Struck out	2	2	—	—	4
June, 1855	26	49	3	46	124

The Council annex the customary statement from the Treasurer, of the income and expenditure of the Society for the past year. They regret to perceive that the Balance is less by ten pounds than it was at the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding only three numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle have been paid for during the year, instead of four.

The Council have been furnished with an ample supply of papers for the meetings of the Society. The following have been read; and the principal of them either have been or will be published in the Chronicle.

1. On the monetary standards of Ancient Greece. By Colonel Leake.

2. On British coins inscribed BODVOC :—3. On the errors committed at different times by the engravers of the dies for coins and medals :—4. On some recently acquired coins of Cunobeline :—

5. On coins of Cunobeline with the legend TASCIOVANI . F :—

6. On some rare and unpublished British coins. By Mr. Evans.

7. On a discovery of Roman gold and silver coins near Lengerich, together with some fibulæ and arxillæ, apparently early German. By Dr. Bell.

8. On an unpublished pattern rupee of William IV. :—9. On the pennies of Henry III. By Mr. Sainthill.

10. On Bactrian coins. By Dr. Scott.

11. On two coins of Nineveh and Termessus :—12. On some curious coins lately acquired by the British Museum. By Mr. Vaux.

13. On a medal of Michael Angelo :—14. On an unedited and unique coin of Odoacer, King of Italy :—15. On a rare coin of Berengarius, King of Italy :—16. On a medal of Erasmus, executed by Quentin Matsys. By Mr. Pfister.

17. On a hoard of foreign or counterfeit Sterlings. By Mr. Bergne.

The following presents have been made to the Society by its members and friends :

The Royal Academy of Sciences

of Brussels,

Their Publications.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Picardy,

Ditto.

The Society of Antiquaries of

Normandy,

Ditto.

The Society for the Preservation

of National Monuments in

Luxemburg,

Ditto.

The Historical and Antiquarian Society of Cassel,	Their Publications.
The Royal Irish Academy,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,	Their Proceedings.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,	Archæologia Æliana.
The Archæological and Historic Society of Chester,	Their Journal.
The Photographic Society,	Ditto.
The Art Union,	Their Report and Almanack.
Lord Londesborough,	Continuation of the work, entitled "Miscellanea Graphica."
C. Roach Smith, Esq.,	Continuation of his work, entitled "Collectanea Antiqua."
Dr. Scott,	Various Numismatic Tracts and Catalogues.
Jos. Mayer, Esq.,	Ditto.
J. Yates, Esq.,	A Tract on the French System of Money and Weights.
Mons. C. Robert,	Various works on French numis- matics.
Mons. Hahn,	Account of a find of Coins, etc. at Lengerich, in Hanover.
Mons. E. Thomas,	Account of Unpublished French Coins found at Envermeu.
Mons. A. Charma,	Account of Researches made at Jort during the years 1852—3.
Mons. Namur,	Notice of some Gallo-Frankish Tombs in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.
Robert Davies, Esq.,	Historical Notices of the Mints of York.

Rev. H. Christmas,	Letter on the Prospects of the Society of Antiquaries.
C. Hillier, Esq.,	Tract on the result of Excavations in the Isle of Wight.
R. Sainthill, Esq.,	250 Copies of an Engraving of a Pattern Rupee of William IV. to illustrate his paper thereon.
J. Mayer, Esq.,	A Medal struck to commemorate the opening of St. George's Hall at Liverpool.

The Report was read, and ordered to be printed.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the Officers and Council for the ensuing year; and the lists having been examined, it appeared that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen:—

President.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

THE LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.S.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A.

R. S. POOLE, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

Members of the Council.

WILLIAM BRICE, Esq.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.

MAJOR CUNNINGHAM, *Bengal Engineers.*

REV. THOMAS FREDERICK DYMCK.

FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

J. G. PFISTER, Esq.

REV. J. B. READE, M.A., F.R.S.

W. H. ROLFE, Esq.

C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

H. H. WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., *President of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 29th of November.

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